密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday December 6th 1919

Three American and Two Chinese Representatives on the Shanghai Municipal Council?

What The Chinese Think Of The Shantung Reservation

The Campaign Against Early Marriages in China

By Hollington K. Tong

Trade-Marks in China

By R. T. Bryan, Jr.

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XI No. 1

The Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

11-001

Asia Banking Corporation

Capital $4,000,000 **Surplus $1,100,000**

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East—Shanghai
Corner of Kiukiang—Kiangse Road
OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow-Hongkong
Canton, Manila, Changsha

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage, It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

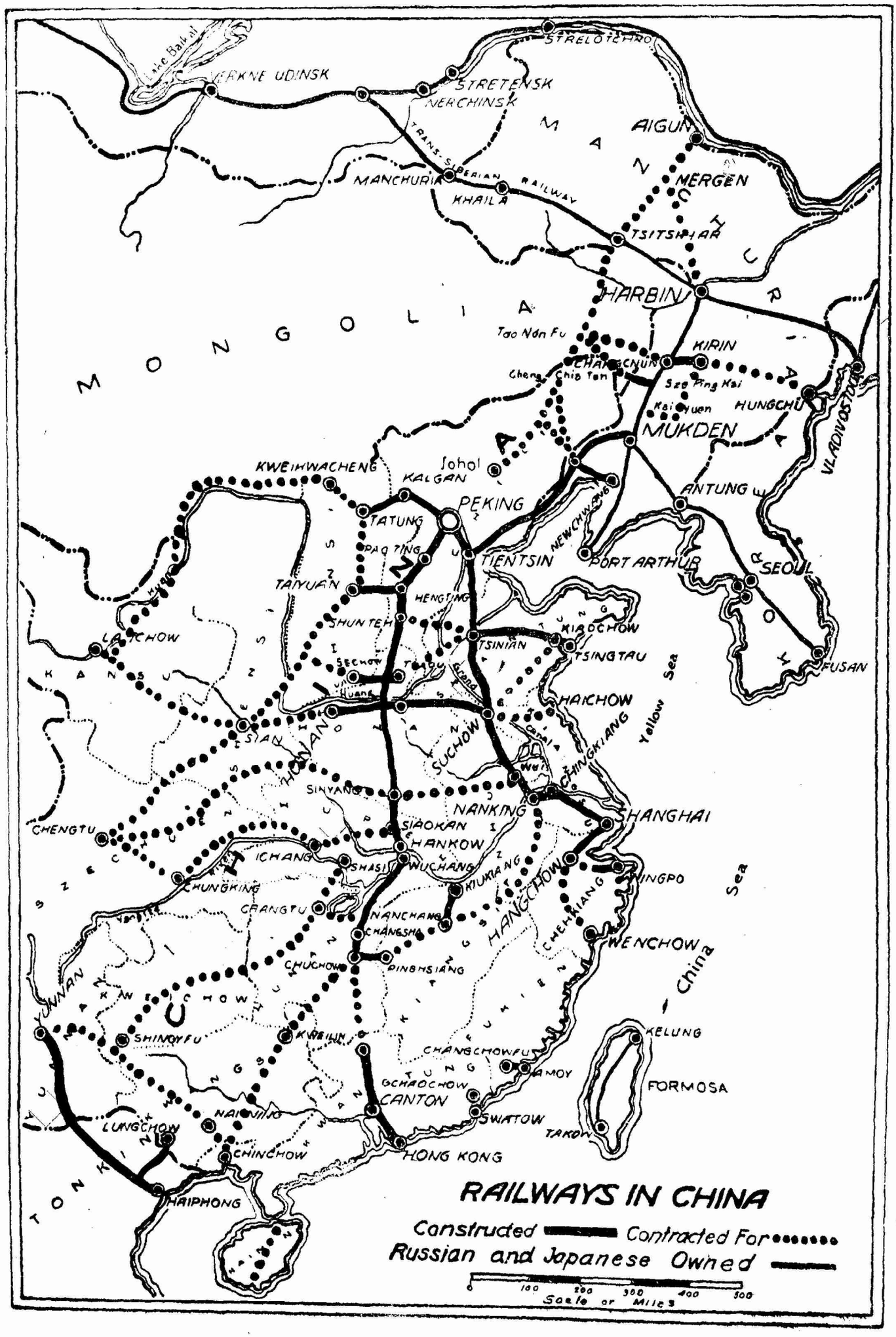
Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from August 21 to August 31, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
Peking-Hankow	192945	467077	326	660348	.....	53255	15692421	1070727	.....	6.82	2504898	104747	.....	4.14
Peking-Mukden	160068	258092	8807	426967	.....	270051	12140190	.....	2012819	-16.59	2256524	.....	119334	-5.29
Tientsin-Pukow	152357	203898	6266	362521	77655	.....	9238130	1772737	.....	19.19	1686324	87257	.....	5.17
Peking-Suiyuan	38754	82524	3339	124617	21002	.....	2850831	181102	.....	6.35	548987	99188	.....	18.07
Shanghai-Nanking	101828	63013	3042	167883	21057	.....	3672834	647748	.....	17.63	1027590	85951	.....	8.36
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	51624	18389	736	70749	4536	.....	1716516	123973	.....	7.22	431886	20991	.....	4.86
Cheng-Tai	16384	72198	2635	91217	27260	.....	1919958	.....	329434	-17.16	417337	.....	20780	-4.98
Canton-Kowloon	20988	3023	700	24711	12839	.....	641378	68969	.....	10.75	178238	10832	.....	6.07
Kirin-Changchun	15671	29326	176	45173	.....	45172	1173074	63166	.....	5.38	244352	.....	9315	-3.81
Taokow-Chinghua	5141	16999	593	22733	15718	.....	635306	42376	.....	6.67	153053	6047	.....	3.95
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3217	20833	.....	24050	4520	.....	384179	158348	.....	41.22	127560	59434	.....	46.59
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	926	31	.....	957	.....	852	21268	.....	17998	-84.62	4521	.....	12393	-274.12
Kaifeng-Honan	20487	21020	551	42058	19058	.....	940887	339228	.....	36.05	192641	.....	3851	-1.99
Wuchang-Changsha	10229	32851	40	43120	37556	.....	957554	875903	.....	91.49	186266	167920	.....	90.15
Ssu-Tsen	4284	12519	12	16815	7449	.....	443584	200089	.....	45.09	74165	25661	.....	34.60
TOTAL	794903	1301793	27223	2123919	.....	120670	52428010	3184115	.....	6.07	10034342	502355	.....	5.01

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications


STRELOTCHNO
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
Tao Nan Fu
KIRIN
Cheng Chia Tun
Sze Ping Kai
Kai Yuen
HUNGCHU
MUKDEN
VLADIVOSTOK
KWEIHWACHENG
Johol
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
PAO TING
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
HENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINIAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SIANFU
HWANG HO
SUCHOW
HAICHOW
CHINGKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
NINGPO
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHEHKIANG
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
China Sea
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
KWEILIN
KELUNG
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
NANNING
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
Scale of Miles
100 200 300 400 500

11-003

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway New York

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

11-004

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XI　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1919　　NUMBER 1

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON. D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow
Hankow, China.
HIN WONG, Representative in South China.
Canton

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 1
Special Articles
What the Chinese Think of the Shantung Reservation... 6
Mongolia Returns to Chinese Sovereignty ...H. K. T. 10
The Campaign Against Early Marriage in China ..... Hollington K. Tong 13
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance, and Commerce of China...C.F. Remer and H. F. MacNair 20
News from North China 22
News from Central China 24
News from South China .....H. W. 26
Who's Who in China..... 28
News Summary of the Week 28
Men and Events 31
Chinese Marriage Customs 38
Finance and Commerce
Trade-Marks in China.....R. T. Bryan 41
Association of Chinese and American Engineers Formed at Peking..... 47
New Books and Publications
The American Senate and the League of Nations..C.F.R. 50
The United States Court for China 52

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALDWELL BURNET CORPORATION
Business Representatives in America
112 West 42 Street New York City

SHANGHAI will have a municipal election next February. The list of persons who are entitled to vote in the coming election was printed in the *Municipal Gazette* on December 1 and circulated as a part of the official newspaper of the port of the same day. The same newspaper on November 29 devoted its "leader" to the subject of the new Council and in the following carefully selected words disposed of all of the present members with the exception of the Japanese member:

> "With the approaching close of every year it becomes the duty of the Municipal Councillors for the time being to ascertain how many of their number are ready to stand for re-election and how many fresh candidates must be found. The outlook for 1920 is somewhat serious. It is on the cards that eight vacancies out of the nine may have to be filled by new men. Mr. Brooke-Smith finds that the claims of private business make it impossible for him to serve again. Mr. Merriman is similarly situated and, having worked on the Council now for five years, we believe, he is justly entitled to seek relief. Mr. Dollar, who came on last March as the other American Councillor, has announced his intention of retiring. Mr. Macray goes Home in the spring. Mr. Bain may possibly do the like. Mr. Lambe expects to be going Home in the autumn, and questions whether he ought in fairness to his brother Councillors to stand for election. Mr. Howard is uncertain. There remain Mr. Ibukiyama and the Chairman himself, of whom, we believe, the former will be able to serve next year. Mr. E. C. Pearce is now completing his ninth consecutive year on the Council and his seventh as Chairman. His great services to Shanghai were publicly and

enthusiastically recognized by his fellow-townsmen two years ago in a manner that all will recollect. Their gratitude to him is too sincere, their consciousness of the unequalled devotion with which he has given of his time and energy too vivid, for them to ask of him to bear the burden any longer. Mr. Pearce wishes to retire, to enjoy some of the repose he has so richly earned. It would be grossly unfair to ask him to reconsider his decision."

SINCE the Chairman of the Council is also an influential director of the *North China Daily News*, we will have to credit that paper with having inside information as to the intentions of the various members of the present Council to stand for re-election. We agree wholeheartedly with the last two sentences as quoted above, but do not agree with the threatened resignations of the two American members of the Council. Mr. Merriman is in line for the Chairmanship of the next Council and for this reason should be induced to reconsider his decision to retire. By no means should Mr. Dollar retire, for he has been a most valuable member of the Council and the work he has done deserves another term. Then in addition to Messrs. Merriman and Dollar, another American member of the Council should be *nominated and elected* by the American ratepayers of the community. This is thoroughly in keeping with the rapidly growing American population and commercial interests in the port. As to the other members of the Council we have no advice to offer because it is none of our business. We will, however, venture the advice that possibly two, but most certainly one Chinese should be added to the administrative body of the International Settlement. The proposal of the Chinese business men to the effect that they should be given unlimited franchise in the Settlement is not to be taken seriously and probably was not intended to be taken as such. It is a natural result of the action of the present council in refusing to consider Chinese interests at all in spite of the fact that the Chinese pay a large percentage of the taxes of the city. The Chinese must be given a voice in the administrative machinery of the port. One prominent business man in commenting on the threatened retirement of most of the present members of the Council was unkind enough to remark that they sensed the approaching storm and wanted to "get out from under while the getting is good." There is no question, but what a storm is approaching and it will be a serious one unless something is done to head it off. Courage and diplomacy are needed now if the high standards of the city are to be maintained. The Americans, British *and the Chinese* can maintain the standards. The alternative is complete Japanese control of Shanghai. The control of Shanghai is a part of Japan's policy toward China. The Japanese are purchasing and leasing property with that end in view. They will combine with any one other nationality against the rest of the crowd to obtain an advantage, and then later they will settle with the one that helped them in the first place. What the Japanese would do to Shanghai is indicated in Manchuria, Korea, Tsingtao and Foochow. It was also indicated in their solid vote for the reactionary press-muzzling ordinance last spring. The Chinese have a larger interest in the port than any one else. If the Americans and British see the hand-writing that is plainly written on the wall they will accept the Chinese offer to cooperate. The Americans and a large liberal section of the British community favor Chinese representation on the Municipal Council. The Chinese are now opposing the extension of Japanese influence over their country. A false move on the part of reactionary foreign, that is American or British interests, probably may cause the Chinese to fall into the Japanese trap for cooperation in order to eliminate all of the foreign, that is, white devils. The Americans enjoy the unstinted good-will of the Chinese: why not use this good will by increasing American representation on the Council in order that American-British-Chinese cooperation may be given a full hand in preserving the fruits of past efforts and in building the new Shanghai which is certain to take an important place in the world's commercial development to come?

A SOCIAL survey which is now being made in Peking has brought out the fact that for the last year one Chinese boy in every three is receiving some form of school training, while the percentage among girls is probably less than one in twenty. These figures for both boys and girls probably are higher than at any other point in China. The figures covering the education of Chinese women and girls are very low, so low in fact that they have never been compiled. In all China there probably are not more that a half dozen schools of high-school grade where Chinese girls are admitted as students, and most of these are private missionary enterprises, not governmental institutions. These facts are appalling when it is considered that the Chinese girls of to-day are to become the mothers of the Chinese men who are to build and develop the China of tomorrow. Lloyd George made the statement, in referring to the laboring classes of England, that it was impossible to build an A-1 nation from A-3 material. Certainly this refers equally well to China. You can't build a first rank nation of men whose mothers are still in the darkness of ignorance. Certain missionary organizations have made an excellent start in the education

of Chinese women. In saying this we have especially in mind the work being done by the McTyeire School of Shanghai, the institution which just launched a campaign for an endowment of Tls. 200,000. In 1891 when the school was first opened it attracted less than ten students. This year the enrollment is close to 400 and they come from the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Fukien, Canton, Chihli, Hupeh and Hongkong. Many of these students upon graduation go to foreign lands to complete their educations. Several have already returned to China and have become teachers in other Chinese girls' schools. Still others upon graduation have married and carried their modern training into their homes and families. When the student patriotic movement began last May, the girl students of McTyeire decided that they would demonstrate their ability to help save China. They couldn't walk the streets and carry banners, and they couldn't lecture on street corners but they could raise money to help the cause. They took up a collection and every girl in the school contributed her mite. The total amount was $3,000 which was used in the patriotic endeavor. These young women now know something about what is going on in their country and they are better for knowing and the country will be better for their knowing. The McTyeire School was started with funds contributed by philanthropists in the United States. China should now realize the value of the standards the school has set and contribute the entire 200,000 Taels which the school needs for future growth and development. These are the investments that bring the really big dividends for a country and its people.

A DEFINITE move is now being made by several of the leading foreign Chambers of Commerce to induce the Chinese Government to enact a suitable trademark and copyright law. China is now about the only country of consequence that does not have a modern trademark and copyright law. Japan has such laws and practically every country of South America has enacted legislation on this subject. China, in commercial treaties entered into with both America and Great Britain, several years ago promised to enact trademark and copyright regulations, but up to the present practically nothing has been done. All that has been done in China to date has been done by foreigners. Foreigners seeking to do business in China register their trademarks with their various consulates and with the Maritime Customs at Shanghai, the intention being that when China does enact modern legislation on this subject, the registrations made at the Customs office will be taken over by a properly organized bureau. In view of the importance of this matter to both Chinese business men and foreign traders, the *Review* prints this week the first of a series of important articles on this subject. The title of the first article is, "What Constitutes a Valid Trade-Mark," and the other articles which will follow are: "The Applicability of the Law of Trade Marks and Unfair Competition to China," "Infringement of Trade Marks," and "Registration of Trade Marks." The articles were written by R. T. Bryan, Jr., an American attorney, a member of the law firm of Fleming, Davies and Bryan. Mr. Bryan was born in China, was educated in America and has been engaged in the practice of law in China for several years. It is the purpose of the *Review* to issue the articles in booklet form after their appearance in its columns.

"BRILLIANT" Wire Lamps
MAKE
NIGHT DAYLIGHT

FOR ANYTHING IN THE ELECTRIC LINE
BRILLIANT ELECTRIC COMPANY,
Consulting Engineers and Electrical Contractors,
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai. 'Phone: Cent. 4907.
Guarantee Satisfaction at Lowest Cost.
Lighting advice free on request. *Consult us.*
A-81

SPECULATION on a large scale in the buying and selling of depreciated notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Peking and elsewhere has resulted in the making of a few "millionaires" and in the closing down of several exchange shops and native banking houses in the Capital. Had it not been for this speculation, the price of depreciated notes would hardly have gone down below fifty. Several members of Parliament have addressed an interpellation to the Government desiring to know the real reason for the further

Grace China Co.

36 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

Agents and Representatives

W. R. GRACE & CO.

New York San Francisco

GRACE BROS. CO., LTD.

London

Exporters of all Chinese products, including especially Oils, Hides and Skins Cotton, Nuts, Egg products and Seeds.

Importers of Iron and Steel, Chemicals, Piece Goods, Dyes, Leather, Paper and other Staple Commodities.

Branch Houses and Agencies

At all the principal ports and trade centers of the world.

depreciation in note value. Prior to the issue of the Seventh Year Short and Long Term Bonds, the note value was higher than 67 cents to a $1 note, but after the withdrawal from the market of notes to the amount of $65,000,000 by means of these bonds, it has dropped to less than fifty cents to a $1 note. The interpellation further inquires what the Government intends to do with the Seventh Year Short and Long Term Bonds amounting to $18,000,000, which remain unsold. If the remaining bonds are also sold to the public, the depreciated notes in circulation can be reduced to the amount of $26,000,000. At the present time there are still circulating on the market depreciated bank notes to the amount of $44,000,000. When used for the buying of the national bonds, the depreciated notes are accepted at par. All the depreciated notes withdrawn by this means are not to be circulated again, and are destroyed in the presence of representatives of the Peking Chamber of Commerce. Originally the bonds were issued to raise the value of depreciated notes, and now it has been found that not only the note value has not been raised but also it has gone down considerable after nearly all the bonds have been sold. Speculation in the buying and selling forward of depreciated notes appears to be largely accountable for this unexpected result of a measure devised to raise the note value.

IN the meantime, the people in Peking in particular and other cities generally are having difficulties in consequence of the unusual depreciation in the value. The Manchu officials especially are in a serious condition, receiving as they do from the Chinese Government only depreciated notes for their monthly pensions. The time is now overdue for a serious consideration by the Chinese Government of the currency problem. That the Currency Bureau is not doing much is undoubtedly true. The bureau needs reorganization and a competent man to be its chief. Its director should at least know something about foreign currency questions. Mr. Li Shih-hao, Vice-Minister of Finance, is the present chief of the Currency Bureau. Mr. Li is an able financier, and if he were permitted to devote his whole attention to the currency problem, unquestionably he would be able to evolve a solution of it, but as he is required by the Prime Minister to attend to other financial affairs as Vice-Minister of Finance, he naturally cannot do justice to the currency post. In view of this, the report that Hsu En-yuan, former Governor of the Bank of China, may be appointed Director of the Currency Bureau, has caused considerable interest in foreign circles. Mr. Hsu is a trained banker, having received his education in England. His recent financial mission to the United States was successful. He returned to Peking last week, accompanied by a group of prominent American financiers and business men. During his visit in America, Mr. Hsu completed the organization of a Sino-American Bank. The connections he has made with American financiers would give him an advantage should he be asked by the Government to have a hand in the reform of Chinese currency, which needs the immediate attention of financial experts.

SUPPOSE that the Japanese Consul-General in San Francisco was dissatisfied with the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of that city because of his anti-Japanese attitude; suppose that he asks the Mayor of San Francisco to tell the Governor of California that that Chairman should be dismissed or his government would make an official request for his dismissal; suppose that at the same time the Japanese Consul-General should write to the Secretary of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C. urging him to use his personal influence in favor of his demand; and again suppose that the whole matter should be exposed in the public press. There is no question but that the Japanese Consul-General would be handed his official credentials and asked to return home by an early boat. But such has not been the case when this series of indiscreet and undiplomatic acts have been done in China. A few weeks ago, Mr. T. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General in Tient-

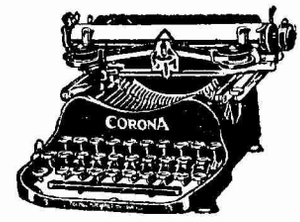
sin, called upon the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and verbally requested that Mr. Pien Yueh-ting be asked to resign from the presidency of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce owing to his anti-Japanese attitude. Later he wrote to the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce suggesting that Mr. Pien was not desirable to the Japanese and that he should not hold an executive position in a representative Chinese body. At the same time he approached the Civil Governor of Chihli on the same subject. The whole matter was finally exposed and given publicity. It resulted in public indignation in all quarters, Chinese as well as foreign, against which Mr. Funatsu was powerless. In his attempt to soothe it, he gave out an interview in one of the Tientsin papers in which he admitted the act. The dispatch from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce quoting Mr. Funtasu's letter which now becomes a valuable document is at present on exhibition at the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce for public perusal. American merchants in Tientsin, though having nothing to do with the regrettable affair, have shown their admiration for the determination of the Chamber of Commerce to fight to the last against the uncalled for interference of the Japanese Consul-General by the passage of a resolution at a special meeting held by the American Chamber of Commerce on November 24th. The resolution which was unanimously passed read: "Resolved: that the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, assembled in special session, congratulates the Tientsin Chinese Chamber of Commerce on its expressed determination to preserve its independence of action in choosing its own officers, free from all interference on the part of foreign officials; and that the Secretary be requested to send a signed copy of this resolution to the Chinese Chamber." Among the other subsequent developments in connection with this matter was the exchange of letters between the Ministry of Commerce and the Tientsin Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In reply to the latter's request that the Government lodge an emphatic protest with the Japanese authorities against the illegal interference of the Japanese Consul-General, the Chief of the Commercial and Industrial Department of the Ministry at Peking not only ignored but warned Mr. Pien to exercise greatest discretion and to do nothing which might be construed by the Japanese as detrimental to Sino-Japanese interests. At a meeting the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce discussed the letter from Peking and resolved to send a strong reply in which it was pointed out that if a protest was not registered against the action of the Japanese Consul-General, China would be faced with the danger

CORONA

Fold it up—

Take it with you—

Typewrite anywhere



TIME saved is time gained. Time spent in laboriously writing out reports, letters, invoices and documents in long hand to be recopied on a typewriter is time wasted.

Not many years ago there was no other way but today the **CORONA**, the personal writing machine, in a minute's time becomes your private secretary fulfilling all your wants in an unexcelled typographical way. By the opening of the carrying case, your office is established and ready for business.

The **CORONA** is an investment paying dividends far in excess of the original capital.

The present exchange rate makes its possible for you to obtain a private secretary for years at—

$ 70

Write for illustrated booklet.

Dodge & Seymour

(China), Ltd.

SHANGHAI

11-009

Resources: Pesos 261,000,000
Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe
****
SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

that all the offices of the Chinese chambers would be filled with pro-Japanese puppets which would affect "the open door policy" very appreciably, and that it would be advisable to urge the recall of the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin by his government. The next move of the Chinese government is anxiously awaited.

What the Chinese Think of the Shantung Reservation

ONE of the Shanghai newspapers in discussing the American Senate's reservation to the Peace Treaty on the Shantung Question, stated that this action was on a par with the "Open Door" policy of John Hay, and the return of the Boxer Indemnity to China. Regardless of the final outcome of the Senate's action, it has been hailed with delight all over China and has done much to renew the confidence of China's millions in America's traditional friendship for China and America's interest in helping China to help herself. On Wednesday, November 26, the Chinese Students' Union and representatives of more than fifty Chinese organizations sent a cablegram to the American Senate as follows:

"We sincerely appreciate your effort in upholding the principle of justice by your attitude on the Shantung question. You are laboring for the promotion of permanent peace for the world. Rest assured that the people of the Chinese Republic will be your faithful followers."

There are approximately 400 vernacular newspapers in China and it is safe to say that every single one has had a favorable comment on the action of the Senate in refusing to swallow the secret agreements made by Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy in turning over the former interests of Germany in Shantung Province to Japan. It would require several issues of the Review to reprint all of the comment that has appeared in the press of China on this subject, so we have selected typical comments which have appeared in the translations in the *Shanghai Gazette*. Next to the note of friendship and gratitude that runs through all of the comment, the significant element is the determination on the part of the Chinese to do something themselves to justify America's friendship and confidence in China.

China Must Not Negotiate Shantung Question With Japan Direct

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It is natural for all Chinese to feel gratified to the American Senate for passing the Shantung reservation and to rejoice over it. We want to ask our own people what they propose to do after rejoicing. If we continue to slumber Shantung remains in others' hands. Furthermore, failure to help ourselves places on our shoulders an unredeemed obligation to the people of the United States. The words "gladly approve" uttered by the Northern Government effectively stopped the mouths of our delegates. The reservation at its most can only temporarily stay the force to the articles concerning Shantung. The people may resolve to fight for the possession still in their hands or for the regaining of possession of the territory and rights already lost but a move of the hand of the Peking officials by signing such words as, "gladly approve," on the agreement with Japan will nulify all their efforts and resolutions. If Peking should sign "gladly approve" to the request of Japan to open direct negotiation, will not the action of the American Senate appear ridiculous? We should, therefore, give all our attention to preventing direct discussion of the Shantung question by Peking and the Japanese.

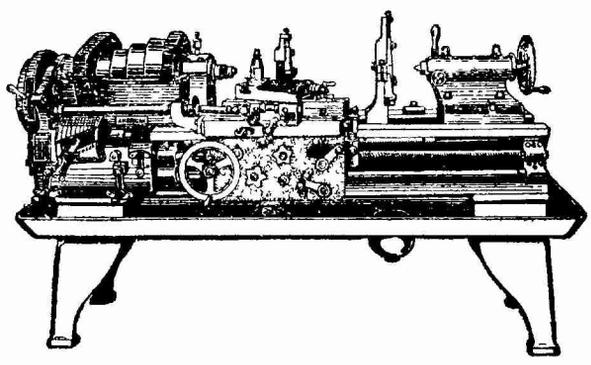
The Peace Treaty a Defective Document

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The attitude of the United States towards the Peace Treaty shows that it is a defective document. It is true there is some prospect of America reaching a settlement regarding the reservations, but it is doubtful whether the other Great Powers are willing to accept the same. It is impossible to say, therefore, just what will happen next, and how the matter will eventually end. There is no doubt, however, that this is the best opportunity for any one who would establish real lasting peace for the whole world. In our view

Manufacturing and Repair Plants

We provide for complete machinery, machine tools and equipment for general repair plants, railway shops, ship yards, saw mills, bolt, nut and rivet plants, rolling mills, forges, foundries, minting and pressing plants, can making and filling plants, and complete equipment for general manufacturing plants.



Large and small lathes, drill presses, shapers, planers, slotters, grinders, milling machines, punches, presses, shears, steam hammers and forging machinery, electric pneumatic and hydraulic tools, gas and oil heat treating and tempering furnaces, broaching machines, power saws, bolt and pipe cutters, electric welding plant, and small mechanics hand tools, all for metal working, and also a complete line of woodworking machinery for saw mills, cabinet making, railway shops, etc.

For such equipment we hold exclusive agencies for well-known firms as:

American Tool Works Co.
Betts Machine Co.
Gleason Machine Tools Co
E. Horton and Sons Co.
Seneca Falls Mfg. Co.
Bridgeford Machine Tool Works.
Kearney & Treacker Co.
American Woodworking Machinery Co.
Warner & Swasey.
Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Co.
Dodge Sales and Engineering Co.—
Power Transmission Machinery.
R. & J. Dick, Ltd.,—"Balata" Belting.
Chas. A. Schieren Co.,—Leather Belting.
U. S. Graphite Co.,—Boiler and Lubricating Graphite.
Garlock Packing Co.,—Packing.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

愼昌洋行

Head Office—Shanghai

Branches—Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock Yunnanfu.

8)

11-011

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai, Co.

Manufacturers of:

Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colors

Agents for:

Carbon Blacks
Miehle Presses
Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
Champion Paper Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch,

19 Ice House St.,

the best way is to accept the suggestion of the French Press, namely, to destroy the original treaty and make a new one. This would offer an opportunity to remedy the defects and alter those parts which are not just and fair to all concerned. The thing might be patched up by compromise and other means but the seed of discord will be there to spring into life at any moment. Some day it will surprise the world with another explosion.

Real Peace Can Only Come from Justice

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The world is as much in confusion as it was during the war. The reason for such continued disturbance is injustice. The Peace Treaty of Versailles is by no means a document of justice. If the Great Powers were united it might have passed for the time being but the right attitude of the United States has thrown a dark shadow over it as a whole. We regret, therefore, that the people of Great Britain and France do not agree with the people of the United States in this matter. The possible breaking up of the big Powers is not the cause, but the result of the injustice done to smaller nations by the Peace Treaty, which is the making of the big Powers. To expect good results after sowing the seeds of injustice after the defeat of Germany is like climbing a tree in quest of fish. Peace will only come with justice for all. Without it the world will never be peaceful. Statesmen who depend on manoeuvre for success are bound to fail.

China Must Work Now to Save Herself

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The American Senate, proposing certain reservations, proposes that in case of war between China and Japan the United States will reserve to herself the right of action. The passage of this reservation in the Senate has raised a world concern question. It is true that the treaty becomes effective once it is ratified by three big Powers but the attitude of the United States as voiced through the Senate, is bound to have far reaching effect as the United States did undisputed service during the war to all the victorious countries. The defeat of Prussian militarism ushered in a new regime which is practically marred by the Shantung settlement. The fact that the American Senate has voted it down is a sign that there is yet hope for the world. America is not at all concerned with Shantung yet its Senate has done its best to uphold right and justice. It is our first duty therefore to do what we can to save ourselves and to compel our officials to stop internal quarrel.

China Must Demonstrate Appreciation of U. S.

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

It will be some time before the peace treaty can be ratified by the United States Government. Whatever may happen it is certain that the peace treaty will not be ratified without reservation. In other words, some sort of reservation will be included in the American document ratifying the peace treaty with Germany. The reservation, however, does not cancel the peace treaty or return Tsingtau to China. It merely records the attitude of America towards the Shantung question and the policy of Japan towards China. The friendly attitude of America has, therefore, increased our own responsibilities. First, we must do everything we can to prevent the Peking Government from having anything to do direct with Japan in this connection. Secondly, we should demonstrate our appreciation of the attitude of the American Senate and urge them to maintain the same.

China Must Become Worthy of America's Confidence

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The American Senate has passed the reservation vetoing three articles of the Peace Treaty concerning Shantung. Let us drink to the health of the victory of right and justice. China feels gratified that by such action the United States has demonstrated its readiness to uphold the attitude of China, namely, the Shantung settlement is an injustice to China. It is certain that the reservation will not be accepted by Great Britain or France, to say nothing of Japan. Hence it affects not only the peace treaty but also the League of Nations. If President Wilson cannot find a satisfactory solution his only course is to withdraw from the world power organisation. Hereafter the solution of the Shantung question must be attended to by China. The situation in the Far East is, therefore, entering upon a critical stage. It is to be hoped that the people of our country will rise to the occassion and act in a manner worthy of the friendly attitude of America.

The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical

LOOK for this trademark on electric motors, generators, fans, lamps, wiring devices — on everything electrical that you buy. This trademark guarantees reliability and long service. It is the mark of the General Electric Company, the largest manufacturer of electrical products in the world.

General Electric Company products have established this trademark as the Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical.

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

Distributors for the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. outside of the United States

General Sales Offices 120 BROADWAY NEW YORK and Schenectady, N.Y

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST

JAPAN: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo.
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.

PHILIPPINES: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.

DUTCH EAST INDIES: International General Electric Co., Soerabaya, Java

CHINA: Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

General Representative for the Far East Outside of Japan: INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Inc. 15 Robinson Road, Shanghai

11-013

Laou Kiu Chwang

The Leading Silk Emporium in The Far East

Silks	**Gauzes**
Satins	**Laces**
Crepes	**Embroideries**
Pongees	**Taffetas**

Only best quality goods offered and they can be obtained cheaper here than at any place. Visit our store and see the latest patterns and best materials procurable.

P-128 Nanking Road

Founded in 1857

Senate Action Revives Confidence in America

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

Among the reservations proposed by the U. S. Senate the Shantung reservation concerns us most intimately. The declaration by President Wilson of his 14 points aroused great hopes as regards permanent world peace. But when the peace treaty was ready for signature the most unfortunate thing happened, namely, the most disappointing Shantung clauses were included. America was, of course, an unwilling party to the clauses. It is therefore most gratifying to learn that the American Senate has taken remedial measures. The act of the American Senate revives in us our confidence and admiration for America, and stirs up in our hearts the conviction that right will surely win.

The Flaw in the Peace Treaty

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

No injustice can have smooth sailing all the time. This is again proved by the passage of the Shantung reservation by the United States Senate. Three distinct reservations are proposed by the American Senate but the Shantung reservation is the most prominent of them all. This is because the Shantung settlement is directly contrary to the spirit and purpose of the participation of the United States in the war in Europe. The proverb says, if you do not stop tiny drops they may become a powerful river. The Shantung question is one of these drops. It is a flaw in the Peace Treaty.

America's Action Stimulates China to Greater Effort

From the "Hsin Shen Pao," (Chinese)

It is good news that the American Senate has passed the Shantung Reservation. While it is true that the news gives us reason for rejoicing it does not by any means give us absolute reliance. Shantung is our territory. We are grateful to America for the expression of sympathy for our own salvation, but unless we help ourselves and do something for our own salvation the sympathy of the American people will not avail. Its outcome is that it stimulates us to greater efforts.

Right and Justice Still Alive

From the "Shih Pao"

Justice was seemingly smothered for good before the war in Europe. When the war was ended the world thought Right had conquered Might. Unfortunately Right was overcome by Might soon after the end of the world war. The thought then that the saying "Right is might," will never come true. The fact that the American Senate has passed the Shantung reservation shows that Right and Justice are still alive. There is no doubt that the reservation will have far-reaching effects. To say the least, it may prove to be the turning point of world history.

Mongolia Returns to Chinese Sovereignty

RIGHTLY or wrongly, General Hsu Shu-cheng, popularly known as "Little Hsu," claims that he brought about the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia with the consent of the princes and lamas living there. He has now triumphantly returned to Peking and will again monopolize public attention. The Mandate cancelling Outer Mongolia's autonomy was issued on November 22. A translation of it is published elsewhere in this issue. The action taken by the President is justifiable on historical, equitable and practical grounds. In view of the many dangers both internal and external now threatening it is not surprising that the people in Outer Mongolia wanted to return to the Republic of China as an integral member

Are You Physically Exhausted?

TRY OUR GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

They are marketed in the form of wine, syrup and granules. For *Children* after wasting diseases such as Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Glycerophosphates in the form of syrup or granules have given splendid results. In case of aenemia, our Glycerophosphate and Malt Extract are recommended.

For *Adults* in a state of convalescence, to increase the appetite and as a nerve and brain tonic we recommend Glycerophosphate and Malt Extract or the Glycerophosphate wine.

AMERICAN DRUG CO.

SHANGHAI

Pharmacy: 42, Nanking Road
Laboratory: 83, Ward Road

Telegraphic Address:
KOFA, Shanghai

thereof, subjecting themself to the control of the Chinese Central Government diplomatically and politically, and in return, to receive protection from Peking. Outer Mongolia was an integral part of China and was satisfied with the former system of government until 1911 and 1912 when China was in a chaotic condition and Russia sowed discord between China and Mongolia. The result of Russia's intrigue was the conclusion of a series of conventions granting autonomy to Outer Mongolia. Had it not been for the Great War, Outer Mongolia might to-day have lost her independence. The various conventions concerning Mongolia signed in 1911 and 1915 with Russia, according to a semi-official statement issued by the Chinese Government in the form of an interview with a Chinese official, were virtually concluded under pressure of force. In cancelling them, the Chinese Government merely re-established the conditions prior to 1911, the Chinese officials contend. The following comment on this matter from the *Peking Daily News*, a Chinese paper, published in the Capital, appears to show that the complete return of Outer Mongolia to the Republic of China is vital to the safety of China as an independent nation:

"Whilst the case for the Chinese and Mongolian authorities is inexpugnable from the standpoints of history and justice, it is impregnable from the point of view of expediency. We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that swashbucklers and adventurers of the Semenoff and Kalmikoff type have tried to make Mongolia the centre of great schemes the effect of which could only be to dismember the Chinese Republic. The Russian authorities, very much to our disappointment and to the disgust of many who wish well to the cause of law and order in Russia, have done nothing to repudiate the known machinations of these freebooters; and they appear to have connived at plots and conspiracies to which other than these thugs and their bandit dupes have been a party. It is within the knowledge of most, if not all, of the Allied authorities here that certain Japanese have, of course without the knowledge or consent of their authorities, been very actively engaged in promoting sedition and disorder throughout the whole Mongolian frontier. There was very extreme danger that Outer Mongolia would very shortly become the happy hunting ground, the almost inaccessible hiding place, of every ambitious derelict, every scheming adventurer and every empire-dreaming filibuster between Tashkent and Tokyo; and the whole condition of the country, as is evident from the semi-official statement, was rapidly becoming such as to invite intolerable disorder, anarchy and chaos. As a matter of mere expediency the Mongol authorities had to do something. They could not help themselves. Even would it not have been highly irregular to appeal to Russia for help, it would have been eminently futile, as the indifference of the Russian authorities to the high-handedness of *Semenoff*, *Kalmikoff* and their frannions is ample demonstration. The only possible help for the Mongol authorities was to be found in Peking, and very wisely that help has been

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 20,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

asked and promptly accorded. Mongolia acts in consonance with conceptions that are stirring very forcibly in the world to-day. She self-determines her full reunion with the rest of the Republic. She doffs the fripperies of a fancy-dress autonomy and resumes the sober habit of full citizenship in the Republic, thereby setting an example that ought not to be without effect elsewhere."

Mandate

In a petition of Chen Yi, Resident Commissioner of Urga, it is stated that all officials, princes, lamas, etc. of Outer Mongolia have submitted the following petition to the Central Government: "From the reign of Emperor Kang Hsi of the late Ching Dynasty Outer Mongolia was a dependency of China, and for a period of 200 years it enjoyed the benefits of Chinese civilization, everybody from princes down to the common people having had unbroken peace and tranquility. However, during the reign of Emperor Tao Kuang, when some changes were introduced in the old systems, the people of Outer Mongolia began to entertain ill feeling against the Central Government; and at the end of the Ching Dynasty, when the Mongolians were aroused by manifold corruptions of officials appointed from the Central Government, foreigners availed themselves of the opportunity to instigate the declaration of independence. A Treaty was concluded, in which it was provided that Outer Mongolia should enjoy autonomy. While China held a nominal control over her dependency, Outer Mongolia lost various interests and privileges. Several years of autonomy have already elapsed and no good result has been obtained therefrom. We sigh when we think of the good old times. The internal struggle in Russia has reached its climax, and Bolsheviks have invaded our territory. As the Russians have no united Government, they have no power to enforce the above mentioned Treaty. They have completely lost control over their own territory, and consequently "Pu-li-ya-te" and others have collected gangs of local bandits and sent their agents to Urga compelling us to surrender to them, so that they might establish a Pan-Mongolian Empire. All kinds of plots and intrigues have been resorted to. Their intention is to rob China completely of her control over Mongolia, and to take away the autonomy of our territory. We, officials and princes of Outer Mongolia, have discovered their sinister motives, and understand that no good can come from their designs. On account of our refusal to comply with their wishes these Russians and their bandit comrades, now threaten to send troops to our territory, Tangnu Wulianghai, which is part of our territory, was sometime ago occupied by force by the "White Party" which dislodged our garrison there, but was in turn ousted by the "Red." We have been unable to obtain any redress yet. The economic condition of the people of Outer Mongolia is indeed miserable. We desire to save them from their misery, but we have no funds to introduce various reforms. Our troops are not well trained, and they have not been properly armed and clad. Although the Central Government has promised to relieve our financial difficulties and afford us efficient protection, nothing has yet been achieved. Measures have not yet been adopted to promote commerce and industry, which the Urga Government has been threatened by both internal and external troubles. The situation is certainly critical. In the hope of effecting the salvation of our territory, we, officials of Outer Mongolia, recently called several conferences of princes and lamas to discuss the means of saving the situation. A resolution has now been unanimously passed to the following effect. 'Whereas the friendly feelings between China and Outer Mongolia have been gradually restored and the old-time prejudices have disappeared, and whereas both sides are anxious to promote the welfare of the people and to secure for them permanent peace and tranquillity, we, officials, princes and lamas, hereby declare the abolition of the Autonomy of Outer Mongolia, and the restoration of the relations subsisting under the late Ching Dynasty. All Djazaks shall hereafter be subject to the control of the Central Government, which shall define uniformly all their rights and shall reform our internal administration and resist external invasions for us.' The above has been submitted to and approved by the Living Buddha. It is our hope that the Central Government will fix the system of Government in Outer Mongolia in accordance with the circumstances of various banners and leagues. We are sure of a permanent peace, if the Central Government will so draw up regulations governing the promotion of industry, etc., that they do not interfere with the Central Authority and the customs of the Mongolians. It is our only desire that the Republic of Five Races should thrive and its people enjoy peace and prosperity. In connexion with foreign relations we beg further to state that it was on account of the declaration of autonomy that in former days the Sino-Russo-Mongolian Treaty and the Russo-Mongolian Commercial Treaty were concluded and notes between China and Russia were exchanged. Since we are

willing to renounce Autonomy, all these instruments become null and void automatically. As to the commercial enterprises started by Russians in Outer Mongolia, the Central Government must undertake the responsibility of making arrangements with the Russians when their new Government is established, so as to promote friendship between China and Russia and to protect our interests, etc." Hsu Shu-cheng, Commissioner for the Defences of the Frontiers of the Northwest, has also transmitted the same petition to the Government. The above petition is most sincerely expressed and displays the patriotism of the Living Buddha, princes, and lamas, who have as their ideal a Republic of Five Races, of the same origin. Their petition is hereby granted, and the desires of the people of Outer Mongolia are hereby complied with. The dignity of the Living Buddha shall hereafter be preserved and the rights and privileges of the Chiefs of the four Leagues respected. The old system obtaining under the late Manchu dynasty is hereby restored, and specially favourable treatment shall be given to Outer Mongolia. I, the President, hope that peace and good relations will forever be maintained between the Central Government and Outer Mongolia.

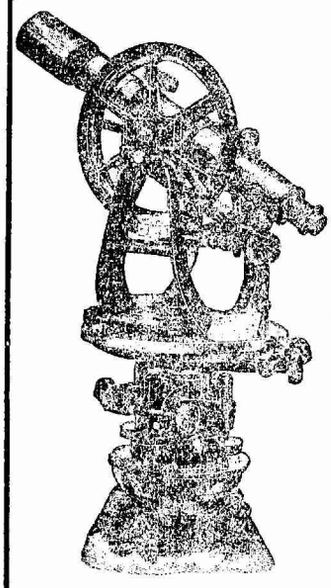
The Campaign Against Early Marriage in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

PICTURES of popular American motion picture stars are aiding in a campaign in China against early marriage now being carried on by progressive Chinese. William Chung, a professor at Tsinghua College, is printing, anti-early-marriage literature on postcards bearing art pictures of Pearl White, Mary Pickford, Marguerite Clark, Vivian Martin, and a dozen other American actresses and is freely distributing them among the Chinese people. Those who receive the picture cards treasure and preserve them, and in preserving them, keep the propaganda literature. With the aid of these pictures, Mr. Chung's campaign is proving singularly effective. Letters are frequently received by him asking for more of them.

There is a strong need for this propaganda in China, where sons and daughters of rich as well as poor Chinese are frequently married between 14 and 20. They are often betrothed from childhood or even before they are born. Motives for early marriage are too numerous to be here enumerated. Among them, however, are the desire of the parents to have a host of grandchildren to inherit the family name, the superstitious belief in the power of weddings to break evil spells, the necessity of taking care of betrothed girls whose parents are either too poor to support them or are dead before they reach the marriage age, the wish of the parents who despair of recovery from their illness to see their children happily married before death takes place, or the hope of the parents to reform their children by means

AINSWORTH
PRECISION INSTRUMENTS



Theodolites
Levels
Transits
& Balances

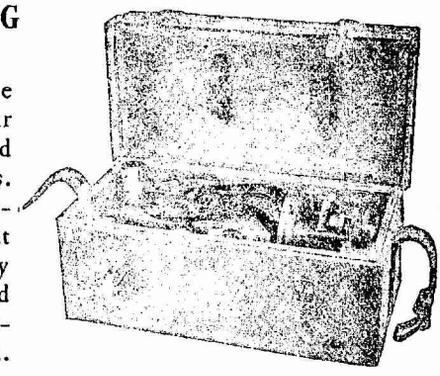
carried in stock in Shanghai at U.S. gold prices. At present exchange rates, now is the time to purchase equipment for

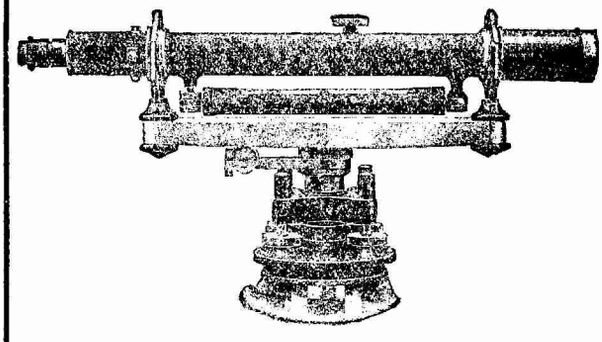
RAILWAYS OR COLLEGES

These Precision Instruments are of the highest standard and meet the most exacting scientific requirements. This is the

CARRYING CASE

which we use for our Transits and Theodolites. The instrument lies flat and is fully supported without danger of strain.





Technical Supply Co.
OF CHINA
Office: No. 2-11c Nanking Road, Shanghai
Write to-day for catalog and give full details as to your requirements

實業儀器洋行
設在上海南京路西字十一號專辦繪圖測量儀器實業書籍以及一切應用文具
蒞滬時請駕臨一觀

Shun Pao (報申) Eastern Times (報時) (Shih Pao)
Sin Wen Pao (報聞新) (Hsin Shun Pao) (報申新)
China Times (報新事時) (Shih Se Hsin Pao)
Republican Daily News (報日國民) (Min Kuo Jih Pao)
National Herald (報日州神) (Chen Chow Jih Pao)
Shanghai Morning Post (報晨海上) (Shanghai Chen Pao)
Students' Daily News (刊日會生學) (Shanghai)
Chun Wah Hsin Pao (報新華中)

SHANGHAI'S CHINESE DAILY PAPERS

EACH issue of the Chinese dailies published in Shanghai will have an average of 500,000 readers. They are read by all members of a Chinese family and their friends. Chinese who cannot read gather in restaurants and shops to have the daily papers read to them.

Peculiar though it may seem, investigation has proven that the majority of Chinese people will read the advertisements before reading the news.

Similar investigations have also proven that many Chinese who cannot read the news columns can read advertisements which are worded in simple characters and take these same advertisements, particularly those having an illustration of the advertised product to the shops with them to buy the goods and to make certain they are receiving the original make.

WELL written and well illustrated advertising in the Chinese language in the daily papers of Shanghai and China has been proven by the Chun Mei system to be result producing and business building.

Advertising in the Chinese language is our special field. In the Chun Mei Agency have been assembled Chinese artists who know the type of illustrations which will appeal to their own people, Chinese translators and advertising writers who are familiar with advertising and marketing conditions in China and Chinese investigators who are able to make a correct and complete report of the trade field for your particular product.

Advertising in Chinese is a most necessary factor in your business. If you are neglecting it or placing it without knowledge as to its correctness or as to the field to be reached or the means of reaching the field, you are neglecting one of the most important business building assets possible to obtain in China.

LET US SHOW YOU THE CHUN MEI SYSTEM, THE RESULTS WE HAVE PRODUCED FOR OTHERS AND WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU.

Chun Mei News Agency

Advertising Department

34 Nanking Road Phone: Central—2250

11-018

Bouquet Finos

Price $7.50
In Lots of 100

Golofina

Jamaica Cigars

Send
Your
Order

to BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. (CHINA) LTD.
GOLOFINA DEPT.
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Actual size

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

A FIELD OF UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY

Export and import firms desiring to establish reliable connections in Szechuan are invited to communicate with:—

The American-Chinese Drug Co.

Chungking

Codes used—A. B. C. 5th Edition and Western Union

of marriage. Usually untold evils follow such early marrages, for the various motives of which there is not the least justification.

The anti-early-marriage propagandist is a brother of Chung Mun-yao, former Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, who was Chief English Secretary of the Southern Delegation to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference of which Mr. Tang Shao-yi is the head. He was educated at Hongkong University, and for several years served with the Chinese Educational Mission in Washington in the capacity of English Secretary. Two years ago, he returned to China and has since been connected with the Tsinghua College as a professor of English. He is known for his original thinking.

At the time when Mr. Chung was living, in America, he first used the method of printing the anti-early-marriage literature on the back of the colored picture cards for propaganda purpose. He sent them back to the missionaries and public bodies in China for distribution. Upon his return in 1917, he increased the scope of his activities by ordering a huge number of them from a publishing company in Philadelphia. At first, the publishing company charged one cent for each picture, but when its management was told that they were used for social service, the price was reduced to four for one cent.

Many thousands of these pictures are continually being sent to China to assist in the campaign, and hundreds of dollars are paid for them by Mr. Chung out of his own funds and from contributions he receives. As a result, not only his anti-early-marriage literature receives the attention of the people and is preserved, but also their recipients who may perhaps have never seen the motion picture shows in their life time are able to have a casual acquaintance with the motion picture stars of America.

On the picture cards are also printed anti-foot-binding, anti-liquor, anti-opium, anti-smoking, anti-deforestation and a hundred other "anti-evil" messages. In their distribution Mr. Chung spends all his leisure time after the school hours and during the vacations. He attends to the matter personally so that the people will not take it for paid propaganda with selfish motives in the background.

The promoter of the campaign preaches the principle that young men should not marry and he practices his own doctrine. He was married at the age of 41 last year. On his wedding trip to Hongkong last summer, he travelled by way of Peking, Hankow, Nanking and other principal cities along the route and at each place spent three days distributing anti-early-marriage pamphlets and picture cards.

His methods of assembling a crowd to receive his propaganda literature is novel and in keeping with modern "soap box" oratory.

"No one should marry before twenty-five," he cries. Pedestrians hearing this at once stop and question, "Who says so?," thinking that it might be a Mandate or an order from the highest authority in the land. After a large crowd has assembled he hands to each of the persons present a propaganda picture card. Everywhere he was welcomed although there was much questioning of his sanity. In Hankow his experience was far from pleasant.

When he reached Hankow, the anti-Japanese feeling ran high. People assembling around him in response to his oratory took him for a Japanese and began to rebuke him. Mr. Chung started to explain why he was engaged in this form of social service, but the people refused to believe what he had to say in his own defence. He was threatened and finally had to retreat to his hotel for safety.

The gist of his arguments against early marriage, a goodly portion of which have been printed on post cards bearing the colored pictures of the famous American motion picture stars, was summarized by Mr. Chung for the writer as follows:

"If youths and maidens were permitted to follow their natural inclinations, most of them would marry early. Parents should wisely use their due influence to prevent their marrying too soon.

"When a young man postpones his marriage for a few years, he gains that much time in which to prepare for the responsibilities of parenthood by acquiring more knowledge and experience. He also gains that much time for the better development of his body and mind which has its influence upon his family

"A very young father and a very young mother must necessarily be of little attainments, for they have not lived long enough to acquire any great knowledge and have certainly acquired little experience. They cannot transmit to their off-spring what they do not possess.

"EACH ART HAS ITS MASTER WORKER! Its Michael Angelo — its Paderewski — its Shakespeare — its Sarah Bernhardt."

Among Motor Car Designers in the last few years, the one who designed the **PREMIER** Automobiles has won International Fame, and Posterity will write his name in Motor History as the **MASTER OF HIS PROFESSION.** In his Creation you will notice the same genius and finesse of touch as in the Art of Angelo and Shakespeare.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

THE STAR GARAGE. AND THE EASTERN GARAGE.

OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM STAR GARAGE, 125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

"In all leading nations the average age for marriage is upwards of 25, while no nation whose marriage age is below 20 is playing any important part in world events. Japan has raised herself to a first class world power since she raised her age standard for marriage.

"During the last forty years, the average Japanese has gained much in mentality as is shown in Japan's remarkable success in the art of war and in the pursuits of peace. This may be due to the elaborate system of modern education, but it is also due to a more mature age for marriage, the average marital age in Japan today being about 25, much higher than before.

"Some Japanese have inter-married with Caucasians, thus introducing new blood from a superior race, but such international marriages are very few in proportion to the population.

"Late marriage has such vital bearing on all human activities that I honestly believe that it is one of the secrets of national success and national greatness.

"Through the American Genetic Association in Washington D. C., a $200 prize was offered to any one who can refute the statement that no exceptionally great man was ever born to a family that reproduces itself faster than three generations in a century. So far as I know, the prize has not yet been awarded.

"The most distinguished of the twenty-five men in the American Hall of Fame had fathers well over 40 at the time their famous sons were born, whereas not a single one of the twenty-five had a father younger than 24 years nor a mother under 22.

"The father's age at the time of the son's birth is designated by Redfield as that son's birthrank. His investigation shows that the birthrank of Benjamin Franklin was 51, that being the father's age at the time Benjamin was born. Franklin's father had a birthrank of 57 and his mother's 50 and his paternal grandfather's 65; so that we have here less than two generations in a century.

"Washington's birthrank was 38, Irving's 52, Robert Lee's 51, Milton and Confucius's each 45, Bismark's 44, Edison, the world's greatest inventor, 43. Shakespear's father and grandfather were each about 40 at birth of their sons.

"From a eugenic point of view one should not marry before his mind is mature. Twenty-five is about the earliest age for men. Even then, the mind is not yet mature. The greatest human achievements are not accomplished by men of 25 or 30, but by men of advanced age and mature mind. History, ancient and modern, bears this statement. Men who worked won-

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Revolving Flat Cards	Drawing Frames	Twisters
Conveying	Sliver Lap Machines	Roving Frames	Reels
Distributing	Ribbon Lap Machines	Spinning Frames	Quillers
Picking	Combing Machines	Spoolers	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Card Feeds	Revolving Flat Cards	Spinning Frames
Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Full Roller Cards	Condensers	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

ders between the ages of 60 and 80 and made the world their grateful debtors are too numerous to be listed in a short article, but I must mention some of those who achieved wonders after the age of 80 and 90.

" Cato at 80 began the study of Greek.

" Plutarch at the same age began his first lessons in Latin.

" Socrates at 80 learned to play on musical instruments.

" Gladstone at 80 began his Midlothian campaign, which overthrew the Conservative Government and put himself and his party in power. He became premier for the fourth time at 83 and held that office for two years.

" Hahnemann married at 80 and was working at 91.

" Ramke at the age of 80 began his ' History of the World ', and lived to complete 12 volumes, dying at the age of 91. His later works show no diminution of power, and he wrote until within a few days of his death.

" Buffon, the great French naturalist, until shortly before his death at 81 labored upon his ' Natural History ', a work of 44 volumes.

" Henry G. Davis at 81 was nominated for Vice-presidency of the United States.

" Palmerston was the prime minister of England at 81.

" John Quincy Adams was a power in th House of Representatives when stricken at 81.

" Bancroft published his concluding volume of ' History " at 82 and died at 91.

" Voltaire at 83 published a tragedy "Irene."

" Tennyson at 83 gave the world in his " Crossing the Bar ", one of the most beautiful swan-songs.

" Even this greatest of all wars was directed by men of advanced ages as shown by the following table:

" Chief of Staff Bliss, 64; Major General Crozier, 63; General Scott, 64; General Pershing, 57; Sir John French, 65; Hindenburg, 71.

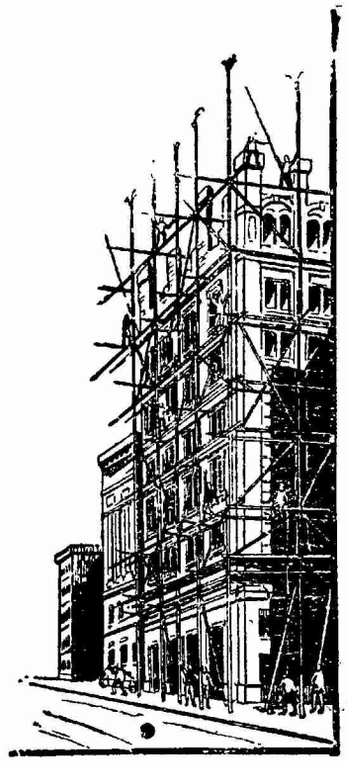
In the light of the above, it is safe to say that great achievements are usually accomplished by men who were born of fathers who were not young, and that China will benefit by raising her age of marriage.

Peking, November 29, 1919.

11-022

Building Construction

For this work our Engineering Department maintains three separate Divisions. While each division specializes along its own line, their common subordination promotes combined ideas and insures harmonious results.



The Concrete Construction Division
prepares plans, makes estimates, and undertakes the construction of Industrial, Commercial and Residential Buildings, including all kinds of Reinforced Concrete Structures.

The Electric Construction Division
designs and installs all kinds of Electrical Equipments.

The Heating and Sanitary Division
specializes on all problems of Heating and Sanitation.

Building Materials & Supplies

We furnish a complete line of *Building Materials*: Structural Steel, Corrugated Bars, Triangle Mesh, Builders' Hardware and Tools, Roofing Materials, Tiles, Rubber Flooring, Glass, Paints, etc. *Supplies:* Lighting Fixtures, Wire and Cable, Wiring Accessories, G. E. Edison Lamps, Conduits and Fittings, etc. *Heating and Sanitary Appliances. Engineering Instruments and Drawing Materials.*

We have special agencies including the Certainteed Products Corporation, Sherwin Williams Co., General Electric Co., Simmons Hardware Co., Keuffel & Esser Co., Belknap Glass Co., National Lead Co., Scottish Tube Co.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

愼昌洋行

Head Office—Shanghai

Branches—Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

(10)

11-023

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: China, America, and the Peace Treaty

References: Pp. 529-30,552,561-2.

Questions: 1. How does the recent action of the American Senate in rejecting the Peace Treaty affect China? 2. What reasons can you give why the treaty was rejected? 3. How was it possible for the Senate to reject a treaty agreed to by Pres. Wilson? 4. What was Pres. Wilson's attitude on the Shantung affair in Paris? In America? 5. Explain this: "The people of Europe are not running their own political affairs in the same measure that the American people are directing theirs." 6. What is likely to be the effect of America's rejection of the treaty? 7. What is the attitude of the Chinese on this action of the Senate? Why?

Topic 2: The Siberian Difficulty

References: Pp. 532-34,536,551-2,556.

Question: 1. Review this question by reference to the *Review* for Oct. 11, and Oct. 18. 2. What incident has led to the present unpleasant state of relations between China and Siberia? 3. What is the present condition of this matter? 4. It is suggested that the Russian authorities in Nicolaevsk are not sincere in their attitude toward China? What reason is given for this supposition, and what reason may these authorities have for insincerity? 5. What is the present position of the Russian Legation in Peking? How does that affect the settlement of the affair? 6. If it should later be proven that Japan is responsible for this mix-up, what effect will it have on her international reputation? 7. What reason may she have for taking part in this trouble? 8. What important official is being sent to Siberia? 9. What are the functions and powers of a High Commissioner? 10. From what has this office originated? 11. How is Mr. Li fitted for his new work?

Topic 3. The Korean Atrocities and Foochow

References: Pp. 540-42,552,562,-564.

Questions: 1. What inferences are we permitted to draw from the recent state of affairs in Korea, and Foochow? 2. Are these two examples analagous? Why? 3. Why may these incidents be considered to be of international significance? 4. What is meant by the reference to a "prejudiced Californian"? 5. What is the purpose of the use of terrorism? What is usually the result? Can you use Germany as an example?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. Road-building in China

References: Pp. 531-2.

Questions: 1. What name is sometimes given to General Yen of Shansi on account of his progressiveness? 2. Name of the results of good roads on a country. 3. What great source of labor for such work is there in China at the present time? 4. What financial source for the accomplishment of this work is suggested? 5. How does the condition of China's roads now compare with that of former times? 6. Are the interests in the constructing of roads, railroads, and waterways conflicting interests?

Topic 2: The Students, and the Boycott

References: Pp. 547,549,550,552,-556.

Questions: 1. Name an argument that is now being used in attempting to break the Boycott. 2. Judging from the current number of the *Review* where is the Boycott being most effectively carried out? 3. Suggested topic for a short debate in class: Resolved, That Gen'l Ngai Bong-ping is to be commended for his method of handling the Student trouble in Canton. 4. What complaints have recently been made over certain goods ordered from America, as regards the Boycott? 5. Is the shipping of these goods purposely or accidentally done? Reason?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Lace Industry of China.

Reference: Pp. 558-60

Questions: 1. If machine-made lace is cheaper than hand-made lace, why is any lace made by hand? 2. Why is the price of hand-made lace higher? 3. Does the price depend on the cost of thread and labor or upon how badly the buyer wants the lace? 4. Which of these factors influences the supply of lace and which influences the demand? 5. An American economist has said recently that people should be encouraged to enter those occupations in which they will not compete with machines. Do you agree with this? 6. Do you consider that the lace industry is a good industry to encourage in China?

Topic 2: A New Book On Economics.

References: Pp. 570-71.

Questions: 1. Write a short essay, as if you were writing an editorial for a newspaper, on the subject: "Democratic peoples have no one to depend on but themselves." 2. Make a list of the reasons given for saying that Carver's book is of special interest in China. 3. Do you consider these reasons good ones? State briefly why or why not in each case. 4. What is the meaning of the phrase "an open road for talent"? 5. Professor Carver is said to hope for the complete abolition of poverty. Do you think this is possible for America? for China? 6. Do you believe it to be a good thing to work for? 7. What seem to you to be the first steps to be taken to bring it about in China? 8. What is meant by the "single tax"? 9. Why is the single tax of great importance in this country? 10. Suggested for a debate: Resolved, that a reformed land tax should be made the chief source of public revenue in China.

Topic 3: British and American Foreign Trade

Reference: Pp. 569.

Questions: 1. What is the proportion of imports to exports for Great Britain? for the United States? 2. Can you explain what the war has to do with this? 3. What is the proportion for China? 4. Is China like England or like the United States? 5. Which is the more advantageous position for a country to be in? Why? 6. Look up Balance of Trade in any good textbook in Economics and read what is said.

Topic 4: Training in Tea Growing

References: Pp. 568, 567.

Questions: 1. The report that there is to be established in Anhwei a college for training in tea culture has appeared in different newspapers in the last month. Write or make inquiries to see whether you can find out just what the truth is? 2. On p. 567 we are told of a school for training district magistrates in Shantung. Which school seems to you the more important?

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS!

THE time has arrived when you must give consideration to the coming of Christmas in your own home. It is time for making a list of the needed things and purchasing them early in order that you may not be disappointed.

YOUR DINNER

Your Christmas dinner party will be one of the first considerations.

In our provisions department are all of the choicest canned, fresh and most desirable foods that will be delicious for your guests and family and bring real Christmas enjoyment by their delicious tastes.

Then there is the matter of linens, China, glassware, and silver—all of which may be found in our establishment and all of which are most necessary to the well appointed Christmas table.

Everything for the Christmas dinner may be found within the departments of the **WING ON COMPANY.**

YOUR GIFTS

Christmas brings the remembrance of your friends and relatives. We invite a visit to our many departments as a solution of any problems of buying which you may have.

Here you will find the many exquisite curios and wares for which China is famous the world over—gifts which will bring joy to the recipients because of their delicacy, artistic appeal and value.

Here you will also find a carefully selected display of those gifts and goods for which each country in the world is famous brought to Shanghai for your convenience and to bring satisfaction for your needs. No similar display may be found elsewhere in China.

The **WING ON COMPANY** should be visited first in your quest of Christmas gifts.

YOUR COLD WEATHER NECESSITIES

And with the coming of Christmas there is also the attendent coldness of the weather which makes one look to the comfort of the home and of the individual.

Clothing and furnishings of the highest quality and of the best makes of the United States and Europe will bring snugness and disdain for the chill of the air and may be purchased at **WING ON'S.**

Blankets, bedding, and the other numerous cold weather necessities are also brought together at **WING ON'S** where their purchase may be made reasonably and well.

WHEN WE SAY WING ON'S "UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" WE SAY IT ADVISEDLY SINCE FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF THE GLOBE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT ITS CHOICEST OFFERINGS TO BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL UNDER ONE ROOF.

THE WING ON Co.

(Shanghai) Ltd.

CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

11-025

YOUROVETA

HOME & FOREIGN TRADE Co., Inc.

ENGINEERS IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, METAL PRODUCTS.	AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR TRUCKS.	BUILDING MATERIALS, ROOFING, BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
PIECE GOODS BOOTS & SHOES	LEATHER DYES PRINTING INK	ASBESTOS MATERIALS
ALKALI'S CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH.	TWINES CORDS	LEADS, PAINTS, VARNISH, ENAMELS.
ROSIN, TAR, TURPENTINE.	EXPLOSIVES	PAPER

PURE FOOD EXTRACTS

31 Szechuen Road *Tel. C—1824*

News from North China

Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, retiring American Consul-General in Tientsin, will shortly proceed to Hankow and assume the U. S. Consular duties at that port.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford W. Bishop at the hospital Friday, November twenty-first. Mr. Bishop is with the Asia Banking Corporation.

Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who lately arrived at Shanghai from Europe, has come to Tientsin. He is expected in the Capital in a few days.

Baron Okura, a well known Japanese financier, who had been visiting the Capital, left for Tientsin on Tuesday. He will return to the Capital, after spending a few days there.

Miss Eda Redo, of the Peking Language School, visited the Tientsin Y. W. C. A. secretaries over the week-end. Miss Redo has been on the faculty of the Y. W. C. A. National School of Physical Education in Shanghai.

On Friday Putnam Weale addressed the members of the Friday Study Club. His subject was "Japan's Aspirations and Activities in the War; Korea's New Hope." The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Edwards of the Y. W. C. A.

With a view to introducing reforms into the present judicial system of the country, the Ministry of Justice will send a mission to England and France to make a comparative study of the prevailing judicial systems of these two countries.

The American Charge d'Affaires, and Mrs. Tenney were at home to the American Community at 4 : 30 p. m., on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day. The Thanksgiving Service was held at the residence of the American Minister at 5.30 p. m.

The Tsinghua Basket Ball Team recently defeated the Peking Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball team although the latter is composed of several Far Eastern Olympic players. The Tsinghua team plans to go to Tientsin to play the T. A. C. C. team soon.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Martin of Peking have gone to Hankow. Mr. Martin is with the American Car and Foundry Co., and goes to Hankow to superintend the construction of some new rolling stock. They expect to remain at Hankow some weeks.

On Friday afternoon, the Anglo-Chinese Association gave a reception in honor of Dr. W. C. Dennis, legal adviser to the Chinese Government, who is returning to America permanently. His term of service with the Chinese Government has expired.

The American Legation denies the report circulated by the China Advertiser that it was supporting the *Ta Min Chu Pao (Great Democrat)*, which has recently started publication under American incorporation at Tsinanfu. The *Ta Min Chu Pao* is a private enterprise.

The Students Union in Tientsin has removed its headquarters from the Y. M. C. A. building to the Chinese building occupied by the Merchants Union, near Tung Ma Lu on the border of the Japanese Concession. The People's Union has also made its headquarters in the same building.

The largest portion of the Italian Expedition now quartered in Tientsin left on two special trains on Tuesday at 1. and 1.30 a.m., for Chinwangtao. They are embarking on the S.S. Nippon on Wednesday for Italy. Over six hundred troops and the Commander are remaining behind for later transport.

An address was delivered before more than a hundred members of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. at their Sunday afternoon meeting by Mr. Joseph W. Hall, city editor of the North China Star, last Sunday. The subject of the lecture, which was given in Chinese, was "Pleasures, Constructive and Destructive."

The marriage of Guy Hillier, the manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Peking, to Miss Richard, daughter of the late Dr. Timothy Richard, of Shanghai, and sister of Mrs. Harding of the British Legation, Peking, will shortly occur at Hongkong. It is understood that Mr. Hillier intends to retire shortly.

An informal luncheon was given at the Astor House, Tientsin, on Wednesday by Mr. Brownell, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, Tientsin, in honor of W. G. Avery, general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Mr. Avery left on Tuesday morning for Shanghai by way of Peking and Hankow.

Dr. J. C. Worley of San Francisco is again in Peking. He had left with the party which he was conducting and reached Seoul where he received word that Mrs. Worley, who had remained in Peking due to ill health, was in the hospital suffering with pneumonia. Dr. Worley will remain here until the recovery of Mrs. Worley.

A meeting was held on November 25 at the Peking Club for those interested in the Paper Hunts which are to take place during the coming winter season as they have done so for past years. Willing Spencer, of the American Legation, was elected Master of the Hunt. The first hunt will take place in about two weeks.

General Hsu Shu-cheng, or "Little Hsu," has returned to Peking from Urga, Mongolia, where he brought about the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. He had an interview with the President on Monday last. He, however, found it difficult to explain his arrest of Chen Yi, Chinese Resident Commissioner in Mongolia.

The allied community of Tientsin attended the informal "at home" given under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Ballroom of the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club on Thanksgiving Day. The reception was given in honor of the out-going and incoming American Consuls-General, P. S. Heintzleman and Stuart Fuller.

The skating rink of the Young Men's Christian Association on Hatamen Street in Peking is practically finished, and is now only waiting for the cold weather to come before its doors will be opened. The rink is a large one, there being only six obstructing posts holding up the roof. Seats have been placed around these posts and also around the sides of the rink.

A large number of people enjoyed the entertainments given at the Peking Y. M. C. A. Monday and Tuesday evenings. The programme consisted of "stunts" by Han Ching Wen, a well-known magician, and Chinese tight rope walkers. Miss Gilfillan danced, Mr. Wray H. Congdon sang a solo and Miss Aikin played a piano number. There was also singing by the Hui Wen Glee Club.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York **Union Bank of Canada**

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Hass
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
A. P. Villa	W. J. Dawson
E. C. Hoyt	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

TELEPHONE: C—1174

Former Premier Chien Nung-hsun and Mr. Hsu En-yuan, promoters of the Chinese American bank, gave a banquet on Monday evening at the Waichiaopu in honor of Messrs. Stone, Wiggin, Bruce and Meyer. More than 150 guests were present, including all the Cabinet Ministers, Vice-Ministers and prominent merchants of Peking. The gathering was a brilliant one and the entertainment a great success.

Harold W. Grambs, Treasurer of the China American Trading Company, Inc., left Tientsin for the United States on Wednesday morning travelling by way of Shanghai where he will board the Empress of Asia for Vancouver. Mr. Grambs, whose family is now in America, will visit his home in Seattle and make a 3 month's business and pleasure tour of the United States returning with his family next March.

The new officers elected last Saturday evening for the American College Club for Peking and Tientsin were as follows: President, Dr. Y. T. Tsur; 1st Vice-President, Willing Spencer; 2nd Vice-President, Samuel S. Young, of the Siems-Carey Company; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Way Sung New, of the Union Medical College; Recording Secretary, J. L. Childs, of the Y. M. C. A.; Treasurer, F. S. Chien, of the Asia Banking Corporation.

Mr. Y. C. Cheng, of the Ministry of Education, gave his second lecture on Chinese Paintings before a class in Art Appreciation of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Cheng's keen appreciation of the real spirit of Chinese art has aroused in many a desire to know more of this vast field. General and Mrs. Munthe opened their home to the members of the class, giving them the oppor-

tunity of seeing many beautiful paintings from their rare collection.

Hwang Yung Liang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Tientsin, and Mrs. Hwang entertained members of the Chinese, British and American community at dinner on Tuesday at their residence in Hopei. Those present were Major and Mrs. W. S. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maze, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. McGowan, Dr. and Mrs. Pond M. Jee, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morling, Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, Messrs Yang Pao-ling, Admiral Y. L. Woo, Y. T. Lou, Hollington K. Tong, C. L. Li and Tcheou.

The British Women's Friendship Committee of Peking has just been reconstituted as the British Women's League of Friendship, and has decided on a series of gatherings, to be held at the different members' homes, twice monthly during the winter. To these gatherings each lady will take some sort of work to do, and this work is to be disposed of for such charitable purposes as the League may decide upon from time to time. It is intended about Christmas time to hold a sale of work of the articles made and in the meantime cast-off clothing is to be collected for use in Siberia.

Peking November 29, 1919.

News from Central China

A sandstorm visited Hankow on Sunday, November 23 from 10:00 a. m. until late in the night, the direction being easterly. The sand was dense and left a yellow covering over the country.

The Han-Yeh-P'ing Iron and Coal Company, the only large company of the kind in China, operated by Chinese and the largest makers of iron and steel in China, have their sales office in the British Concession of Hankow.

During the week large quantities of antimony crude, wood oil and goatskins were exported from Hankow to the United States. 5,600 tons of iron ore were shipped from Hankow to Japan at the beginning of the week.

The Japanese gunboat Saga, which was stationed at Wuhu in the lower Yangtze Valley during the recent boycott movement against Japan, has been ordered to proceed to Foochow for protection of the Japanese residents and their interests in that port.

Mr. Ohaka, director of the newly opened Japan Cotton Trading Company who visited Hankow last week to attend the opening of their new buildings, left for Peking last Saturday on his return to Japan. His visit from Japan to Hankow was in the interest of the company.

According to information received by the Chinese Telegraph Administration in Hankow, ordinary telegrams to the United States of America are subject to delay of five days and ordinary and deferred telegrams to Great Britain are subject to delay of four to six and eight days respectively.

River steamers sailing for down river ports and Shanghai from Hankow will shortly leave in the morning of the scheduled date instead of in the night on account of low water in the river. Large steamers have also temporarily suspended their sailings for Changteh in Hunan for similar reason.

The director of the Hupeh Educational Bureau, in a recent conference with the presidents of the government schools in Wuchang, urged the necessity suppressing the activities of the students in attacking the government as well as in boycotting Japanese goods. Efforts are also being made to stop the activities of students in missionary schools.

The students here are forbidden by the officials to print and circulate leaflets and also to hold interviews with foreigners. Their activities in leading the anti-Japanese movement are closely watched by the authorities, but notwithstanding the pressure, circulars distributed by the Wu-Han Students Union to perpetuate the boycott of Japanese goods appear in the cities.

The export market in Hankow remains unchanged. Business is now suspended on account of the current silver situation. Very little new business in imported piece goods is being done and the demand for stocks is poor although prices keep steady. There is little or no forward business. The yarn market is very firm and a brisk demand continues. Clearances are exceptionally good.

News of the United States Senate's action on the Shantung reservation was hailed with great delight this week by the native press here. All the leading newspapers in Hankow, except one owned by the Japanese, lauded the United States Senate action as a reaffirmation of America's friendship for China, and the opinion was expressed that the Senate's action pledges the United States to uphold justice for China.

The government of Hunan has received from the Ministry of Finance $100,000 and National Loan bonds valued at $1,000,000 for paying the arrears of the troops and various other military expenditures in Hunan. The pay of troops in Hunan alone is about $168,000 every month. The Ministry, however, forbids the Hunan authorities to use the salt revenue of that province to defray military expenses.

The Thanksgiving Day service on Thursday, November 27, was held in the St. Paul's Cathedral, American Church Mission, at 11 a. m., and the Thanksgiving holy communion was celebrated in St. Paul's at 8 a. m. The service was in charge of the Rev S. H. Littel and was attended by the Hankow American Volunteer Company and a detachment from the U.S.S. Quiros, besides the American community. The special preacher was the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman of Boone University, and his address on the Kingdom of Heaven as the vital force in the nations of the world was inspiring and patriotic. The arrangement of the decorations was directed by Mrs. G. R. Henkel, assisted by several American sailors.

Much excitement was caused here by the news of the abduction of Chinese in Foochow by Japanese. The press in Hankow was enraged by this action of the Japanese, and editorials and comments strongly criticising the Japanese were printed. The Hankow Chinese Volunteer Company, the Union of Public Bodies and many other organizations, in a special conference, decided to protest against this matter, and for this purpose a strongly worded telegram was sent to Peking, demanding a satisfactory settlement of the Sino-Japanese-American fracas in Foochow. Plans are being perfected for distributing circulars to the people to inform them of the details connected with this fracas. Very likely the boycott movement against Japanese goods here is to be strengthened as a result.

Concerning the problem of navigation on the Yangtze River and the difficulties due to changes in the bed of the river, the British Chambers of Commerce

In Its Purity There's Safety

Best For The Table

Best For Cooking

SLEEK, healthy cows, whose food is scientifically selected, who drink the clear, pure, sparkling waters from the mountains of the North Pacific Coast, bring health building, creamy richness to *Carnation Cream.*

The brand is your guarantee of quality. It is absolutely safe and most healthful for children.

THERE is no use to which milk or cream can be put that *Carnation Brand* does not more than fulfill all requirements —with the added assurance of perfect sanitation. As whipped cream, in cooking, as a beverage and as a nursery food it has no equal.

It's in the flavor *Carnation Cream* excels.

Sold by All Dealers—5 Cans For $1.(00)

Write for Illustrated "Story of Carnation Milk"
and Book of Choice Recipes.

SOLE AGENTS

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

HANKOW **TIENTSIN**

11-029

in their conference in Shanghai early last month adopted the following resolution:—"That in view of the importance to China of the Yangtze River as its main inland artery of trade and the little knowledge of its channels, this Conference is of the opinion that the time has come when an accurate survey should be made of the whole river and all main waterways which feed or drain the system. It is further suggested that the Chinese Government be petitioned to appoint at the earliest time a Conservancy Board to deal with the question, and that strong pressure be brought to bear on the Government at once to undertake adequate measures for the aid of navigation on the Yangtze and its main tributary waterways."

The current quotations in taels per picul of the principal China products of export in Hankow are as follows: cowhides, best selected, 53.50, seconds, 43.50; buffalo hides, No 1 10/60 lbs, 24.00, No 2 10/60 lbs 20.00; Hankow goatskins, 50/30/20 percent, firsts, 140.00; white China grass, Wuchang &/or Puchi, hemp or ramie, 14.00; jute (abuliton) 4.50; white vegetable tallow, 51 titre, 13.50; green vegetable tallow, 52 titre, 12.20; animal tallow, 13.50; gallnuts, usual shape 19.00, plum, 22.00; cotton, Liho, 24.50, Shensi, 30.00; sesamum seeds, white and yellow, 6.60; yellow beans, 2.50; broad beans (quantities including beans of all kinds), 1.90; white peas, 2.00; sesamum seed oil, 13.50; wood oil, 13.20; tea oil, 14.00; bean oil, 10.80; rape oil, 12.00; hen albumen, 110.00; hen yolk, liquid, 2 % boracic, 25.00. Antimony crude and antimony regulus are quoted at 51.00 and 72.00 taels per ton respectively.

Hankow, November 29, 1919.

News from South China

The Union Church of Hongkong celebrated its 75th year on Sunday, November 16.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., will soon call a meeting of its stockholders to increase its capital to $3,000,000.

Mr. Sin Kek-chan, a Chinese lawyer, has been admitted to the Hongkong bar. He is a Cantonese and a Cambridge graduate.

An anti-gambling league was formed in Canton November 19. Seventeen schools and church organizations are organizers of the movement.

Mr. Lee Bergholz, recently appointed Consul-General of the United States at Canton, is expected to arrive here on December 15, with his mother.

It is reported that Macao has now six hydroplanes and that an enterprising resident, Captain M. Ricou, will shortly place them on the Macao-Timer line.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton is co-operating with the Kwangtung Educational Association in the reorganization of the present boycott movement.

The Military Governor at Canton has made public his approval of the action of Commissioner of Police General Ngai Bong Ping in the student fracas at the Sincere Co., on November 8.

The Kwangtung Mint is collecting all local ten and twenty cent pieces and reminting them. The mint is now turning out 750,000 pieces of ten and twenty cent pieces daily, working day and night.

The Military Government has ordered the Ministry of Communications to permit the registration of the Canton-Macao Railway Co., which plans to build a railway 116 miles long to connect the two cities.

For reasons still unknown, the Macao government has ordered all volunteers to hold themselves in readiness for rioting by Chinese. Rumor has it that riots are anticipated in connection with the harbor dredging.

Managing Director Shun Ming-shu of the Canton-Samshui Railroad has tendered his resignation. This line is the only one in Kwangtung that is showing a profit which is reported at $4,500 a mile every year.

Non-Cantonese troops prevented the disbanding by the Canton Police of a Students Parade held in Canton, November 15, by joining the parade. The students distributed handbills setting forth their grievances.

Captain Arthur F. Lym of the Canton Aviation Corps urges the purchase by the Military Government of more aeroplanes for the purpose of suppressing brigandage in Kwangtung and for commercial and military uses.

Japanese exports to South China fell during the month of October, 1919 to Y.87,000 as compared with Y.611,000 registered in the same month the previous year. The big drop is due to the active boycott movement here.

The Electric Light and Supply Company of Kongmoon has increased its capital by $20,000 for the purpose of purchasing more machinery. The business of the company is reported to be in a very prosperous condition.

Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, visited Canton November 14, and on the next day was the guest of honor of the Canton Y. M. C. A. and the Chinese-American Association, at a dinner at the Y. M. C. A. building.

The *War Bugler* was launched in Hongkong, November 16 from the yard of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. This vessel is the third of the 8,000 ten deadweight standard steamers being built by the Company to the order of the Ministry of British Shipping.

The eleven students, arrested because of the Sincere Co., fracas, were released from the Government Reformatory at Honan, Canton, on November 15. The principals of different schools have pledged themselves that the students will observe peace and order in the future.

It is reported that bandits in and around Kweichow province have greatly increased, and the main routes into and out of the province are becoming unsafe for ordinary travel. A reported execution so far of about two thousand bandits by General Wang, of that province, is reported to have helped matters a little.

One of the first acts of the members of the Constitutional Convention was to pass a ruling making it obligatory for all the members to attend the sessions. After the second absence, the absentee's name will be made public at the Assembly hall, and after the third the constituents of the absent M. P. will be informed of the fact.

Twelve newspaper offices in Canton have been searched by the Police following the Students-Sincere Co., incident and nineteen editorial writers were

arrested. The police accuse the newspapermen of printing unfounded accusations against the Commissioner of Police and inciting the students to disorder by printing handbills.

The Constitutional Convention of Parliament resumed its session November 18, 188 members of the Senate and 398 of the House of Representatives being present. No speeches nor ceremonies marked the event: the members attending went immediately to the task in hand. It is believed that the Constitution will be completed after three months.

The school teachers of Canton have organized themselves into a School Officers Union of Canton, for the purpose of uniting all school officers for the betterment of the class, educational conditions and affairs, to meet contingencies arising between students and schools and the government; and to guide the student movement to more efficient methods and right conduct.

Following the order of Commissioner of Police Ngai Bong Ping, the Canton General Chamber of Commerce has requested the owners of "low grade goods" confiscated by the students and stored at the Chamber's offices, to reclaim them. The owners will not escape a fine, however, as the guild's law regarding the importation of "low grade goods" continues to be in full force.

The semi-official organ of the Military government in Canton says that Chief Administrative Director Tsen Chun-hsuan has formulated two schemes for the Military Government; the promotion of the suggested University for the South West and the organization of a Political Conference in which the Military and Civil Governors and the Provincial Assembly of the Constitutionalist Provinces will be asked to send one delegate each to attend the proposed conference.

Thirty-eight schools in Canton are deserted by their students who have declared themselves on strike until the authorities grant their demand that General Nagai Bong Ping, Canton Police Commissioner, be dismissed from his position, because of his action in the recent students' affair with Sincere Company. The larger schools such as the Canton Christian College and the True Light, Kung Yee Medical School and others are not listed among the striking institutions.

H. W.

Canton, November 22, 1919.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

FROM THE JAPAN ADVERTISER (AMERICAN) OF TOKYO

Who's Who in China is a Valuable Book

Latest Biographical Edition Comes at a Time When it Is Needed by Current Historians

A NEW journal has appeared in the magazine world of the Orient which gives in concise form the biographies of the men who, for the past critical years, have been making the history of China.

This journal, called "Who's Who in China," is published by MILLARD'S REVIEW, of Shanghai, a publication too well known to require comment. The contents are made up of material which has appeared in the pages of this Review for the past year. From the first sketch, that of Hsu Shih-chang, President of China, to the last Kang Yumwei, Chinese Advocate of the League of Nations, practically every phase of China's public life, political, financial, business and professional, is represented by biographies of its leaders.

The turnwheel of the world war has brought China to the very front of political interest, and for this reason, if no other, this journal will be of great importance, for it covers what every well-informed person wishes to know concerning the leaders in this period of her history. It ably answers the questions: Who are the men who are making the present China, and what are they doing?

It is to be expected that so experienced a management as that of MILLARD'S REVIEW would get out an attractive publication from the standpoint of make-up and this volume is no disappointment. Of a size easily portable, with good print, comprehensive index and excellent photographs, it is altogether a most satisfactory publication. Although the title suggests the yearly red-bound volumes which give the records of the leaders of Western civilization, this Review is less encyclopaedic in character, but is as interesting as it is valuable as a reference book.

MILLARD'S REVIEW announce as their purpose the issuance of one of these volumes each year.

Copies of Vol. 1, No. 1, of "Who's Who in China," may be obtained for $1 from any leading bookstore in China or by ordering direct from MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Pien Yin-ch'ang, Head of Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, whose removal was demanded by the Japanese Consul-General

(卞蔭昌字月廷)

Pien Yin-ch'ang (or Pien Yueh-ting), President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, has recently received a considerable amount of public attention in consequence of the demand of the Japanese Consul-General for his removal from the presidency of that chamber because of his anti-Japanese attitude as is shown in his interest in the boycott movement. In spite of the demand, Mr. Pien is remaining to hold the office.

Mr. Pien is a wealthy merchant. A native of Tientsin, he is now fifty years of age. In the Ching Dynasty, he held the position of Senior Secretary of the Board of Works and of the Board of Justice.

In the first year of the Republic of China (1912), Mr. Pien was elected Associate Director of the General Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin. Upon the organization of the Tientsin Chinese Merchants Volunteer Corps following the establishment of the Republic, he was made its commanding officer. Subsequently he was asked to hold an additional position as a member of the executive committee of the Tientsin Red Cross Society.

In recognition of his public service, the Government awarded to him the Seven Class Chia Ho Decoration. In 1913, a United Chamber of Commerce of the province of Chihli was formed, and at the inaugural meeting which was held in Peking in March, he was elected the Chairman of its executive committee. Few months later he was appointed President of the Panama Exhibition Participation Committee.

In September of the same year when the former President Feng Kuo-chang was the Tutuh or Military Governor of Chihli, Mr. Pien was appointed one of his counsellors. In 1914 he was made an adviser to the Civil Governor's Office when Liu Je-tseng was Governor of Chihli. The special work assigned to him was the flood relief of the Metropolitan district and of the province proper, and in the carrying out of it he showed wonderful power of organization. The result he obtained was so much appreciated by the Government that it awarded to him the Sixth Class Chia Ho Decoration.

In the early part of 1915, the President of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce devoted his entire time to assisting the Government in the sale of its national bonds. His service was again appreciated, and the Government awarded to him the Fourth Class Chia Ho Decoration. When the Lao Hsi-kai affair (the French authorities tried to seize Lao Hsi-kai from China) took place, and the indignation of the people was highly worked up, a society known as the Association for the Protection of China's Soveringty and Territory was organized and Mr. Pien was elected President of that society.

In 1917, Mr. Pien was appointed by the Ministry of Finance as a special deputy for the investigation of taxation conditions of Chihli in connection with the matter of tariff revision. In July, when Chang Hsun attempted at the monarchical restoration and when General Tuan Chi-jui's army was besieging the Capital of China in his efforts to corner General Chang's troops, Mr. Pien organized Red Cross corps in Tientsin and sent them to the field of operation for service. Upon the restoration of the Republic, he was awarded the Sixth Class Wen Hu Decoration.

In August of 1918, he was elected a member of the newly formed Parliament, which position he is still holding. The last government decoration he received was the Third Class Chia Ho, which was awarded to him in recognition of his public service rendered in connection with the flood relief work for the metropolitan district and Chihli Province.

In November this year Mr. Pien was elected President of the General Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 27. Four demands for Japanese reparation for the Foochow incident have been endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and communicated to the Japanese government.——Hongkong police fought a street duel with six armed robbers who raided a money shop taking $4,000, suceeding in capturing three and $2,000 of the money.

November 30. Announcement is made of the opening of the new Sino-American Bank in Peking in January.——Peking students parade streets asking that Japanese boycott by upheld as protest against Foochow affair.——Japanese marines have been landed from two Japanese torpedo destroyers in the region of Foochow.

December 2. The Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the Foochow matter has been taken up verbally with the Japanese three times but no satisfaction has been received.

Anking
Batang
Canton
Changchow
Changsha
Changteho
Chenchow
Chunking
Chefoo
Chentow
Chinkiang
Chungfu
Chao Hsien
Chaling
Chengtu
Chungting
Changli
Chow Kia Kow
Daitatie
Foochow
Hinghwa
Haichow
Hangchow
Hwanghsien
Hankow
Huchow
Harbin
Hofei
Honan
Hsuchow
Hengchow
Hwaianfu
Hungtung
Juchow
Juning
Kwangchow
Kwaikingfu
Kachek
Kerming
Kweichow
Kashing
Kiaochow
Kiangyin
Kaifeng
Kuling
Kioshan
Kiukiang
Kikungshan
Kwangpinghsien
Kweiyang
Kiuhwa
Kwanghsien
Kienning
Liaochow
Loting
Mohei
Mintsing
Manila
Miyang
Nanking
Nantungchow
Nanchang
Peking
Pakhoi
Pootung
Pukow
Suining
She Ki Chen
Shenchow
Shaowu
Shaohsing
Sheklung
Sungkiang
Sienyu
Santai
Suifu
Singeh
Sichwan
Taianfu
Taifen
Tsingkiangpu
Tehchow
Tientsin
Tungchow
Tungjen
Tatung
Taikuhsien
Tsinan
Tsing-Shih
Tsining
Tsingtan
Wuhu
Wenchow
Wanchih
Wuchang
Woosung
Wuchow
Wei-hai-wei
Weihsien
Wusih
Yuhsien
Yu Yao
Yenping
Yangchow
Yeningkong
Yochow
Yenchang
Yunchun
Yengchen
Yengchow
Yuchow
Yuengkong

PAY BY CHECK

$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account

SOME ADVANTAGES OFFERED

1.—Our location is the center of the business district.
2.—Checks are cashed on presentation—no waiting.
3.—Small convenient check-books are supplied.
4.—Checks may be drawn for amounts down to one dollar.
5.—Special assistance is given to ladies.
6.—Special attention is given to Outport accounts.
7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over $200.
8.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on Checking Accounts over $1,000.
9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
12.—Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
14.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100 or more.
15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Korea, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Siberia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER 3,100 ACCOUNTS

MEMBER AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Liling
Luchowfu
Leho
Lingtienkiang
Mienchih
Mokanshan
Minghow
Moukden
Nanlinghsien
Ng Sauh
Ningpo
Peitaiho
Shanghai
Soochow
Sutsien
Shanhaikwan
Suchsien
Siangtan
Sen Yuen Hsien
Swatow

The residences of some of our depositors form the border

December 3. More than $5,000 worth of Japanese goods taken from shops in the native city of Shanghai, were burned Tuesday afternoon, and a large mass meeting held at which it was decided to continue anew the anti-Japanese boycott.

SIBERIA

December 1. A new Kolchak cabinet is formed headed by M. Pepelaieff as premier and minister of the interior, and a policy of emancipation from military domination and anti-Bolshevism is announced.

December 3. General Gaida declares himself innocent of any part in late uprising but alleges that he was attacked by Kolchak.

JAPAN

November 27. The Advisory Council of the government announces that Japanese forces will not be increased in Siberia and that Japan is now ready to open negotiations with China for the return of Kiachow and arrange the disposal of German concessions in Shantung.

December 2. Japan continues to make no reply to Chinese demands regarding Foochow and Japanese press characterizes incident as trifling.

GENERAL

November 28. Jugo-Slavia is said to be preparing to fight Italy as a result of the encroachments of D'Annunzio. The Allies have demanded an explanation from Germany as to the recall of delegates to the Peace Conference.

November 31. Announcement is made of the defeat of Tammany in New York, Massachusetts and Kentucky elect Republican governors, New Jersey, Mississippi and Maryland, Democratic.

December 1. The Treaty of Peace went into effect this date without the ratification of the United States.——President Wilson sends message to Senate at its recovening regarding the Treaty of Peace.

December 3. A dispatch dated November 28, announces Germany and Lettland officially at war. ——Viscountess Astor, wife of Major Waldorf Astor, is elected to the House of Commons from Plymouth.——General Carranza, president of the Mexican Republic, is reported killed after fighting in Mexico City between Obregon and Carranza forces.——The bituminous mines of the United States have been taken over by the government following the refusal of the coal miners to accept the terms of the government.

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW may be placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: - -

Philippine Education Co.	Manila, P. I.
Denniston and Sullivan, 11a Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 9 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 25 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 13 North Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company	Kuling
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Road Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, 28 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.
Mr. P. S. Fu, Yu Ying School, Changsha	Changsha.
Exhibitor's Film. Exchange, 2124 San Vicente, Manila	Manila, P. I.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientain, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Yokohama
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostock.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

Men and Events

L. Everett, manager of Struthers & Dixon, steamship agents, departed for Japan last week on a three week's business trip.

R. W. Mooney of the Standard Oil Company of New York, stationed at Shanghai plans to depart for America in the near future on a six month's leave.

The distribution of prizes won at the recent rifle meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Monday evening, December 22.

K. J. Corkery, of the China General Edison Co., of Shanghai, left for Japan on a short business trip on Saturday, November 29. He was accompanied by Mrs. Corkery.

N. T. Saunders, general manager of Carter, Macy & Co. of Shanghai, left for the United States, on Saturday, November 29, and plans to return to China in about six months.

Eight hundred Chinese Boy Scouts were reviewed and inspected by J. W. Jamieson, British Consul-General, and Yang T'cheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, last Sunday at the British Consulate.

A social gathering was held at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel on Monday evening, December 1, by the Western Returned Students' Union at 7 p. m. A large number of members and guests were present.

Charles DeWoody of the Nafra Company, exporters and importers and ship operators, departed for America on Saturday, November 29 on the s. s. *Empress of Russia*, accompanied by Mrs. DeWoody.

The National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai were hosts at dinner at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel, to the 150 secretaries who have been attending the Y. M. C. A. conference at Hangchow, on Friday evening, November 28.

The members of the Navy football eleven which was defeated on Thanksgiving by the Shanghai team of the American Athletic Club were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the latter organization at the Cafe Parisien Tuesday night.

Plans are being made by the American Athletic Club to play the officers' eleven of the 15th U. S. Infantry, Tientsin, in Shanghai, during this month. Two games will probably be scheduled between the Shanghai football aggregation and the Army men.

Mr. J. Luckenbach of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. M. E. Merriman are expected in Shanghai soon from Kobe on a tour of inspection. Four ships are being constructed for the Shipping Board in Shanghai shipyards.

A committee, consisting of E. O. Baker, A. M. Hicks and C. M. Wentworth, has been appointed by the Shanghai Rotary Club to assist in the American School Campaign. A public affairs committee of three members, J. H. Dollar, W. A. B. Nichols and H. G. Simms, has also been appointed.

Wei Hsu-cheng, a prominent Chinese business man of Chungking, China, is in Shanghai this week on business. He is chairman of the Western branch of the Chinese Red Cross Society, to which he recently contributed Tls. 250,000 for the purpose of establishing a hospital.

V. A. Dodge, president of Dodge and Seymour, Ltd., of New York, sailed on November 15 from San Francisco for a general tour of China and Japan. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Bills who will make their home in China and will be connected with the Shanghai office of Dodge and Seymour, (China) Ltd.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE RISKS of AMERICANS and THEIR ALLIES

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

G. $10,506,412.32

By appointment:—

Thomas W. Simmons & Co.,

International Merchants

10 The Bund Shanghai

Agents for China.

Telephone : C—3083

As a result of the American Thanksgiving Day football game, Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham received a check for $227.35 from the acting treasurer, H. T. Bradley, to go as the American Charity Fund's share of the gate receipts. Mex. $113 was turned over to Lt. Courtenay, treasurer of the U. S. Navy Charity Fund.

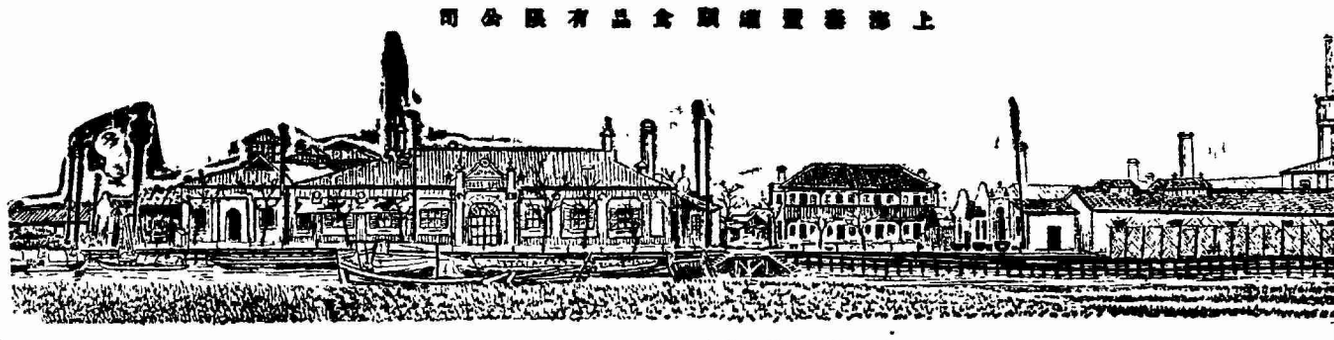
A closed meeting of the Rotary Club was held at the weekly tiffin, Thursday, at the Cafe Parisien. At the tiffin next Thursday, December 11, Chairman E. C. Pearce of the Municipal Council and Miss Coppock of the Y. W. C. A., will talk. A. P. Hill, manager of the Shanghai office of the Far Eastern Review, has been elected to membership in the organization.

Mr. Look Tin-eli, president of the China Mail Steamship Company and one of the original incorporators of the company, died at Hongkong on November 21. Mr. Eli was also president of the Canton Bank. He has been sick for more than seven months. The house flag of the China Mail Company, Shanghai, will be at half mast for a month in honor of the deceased.

The Navy football aggregation, representing the combined elevens of the U. S. S. Wilmington and Elcano, will play a return game with the Shanghai team of the American Athletic Club on Saturday, December 20. A third game may be played on January 3, an agreement having been reached that the series would be decided by the best two out of three games.

A reception in honor of Dr. Chen Huan-chang, president of the Confucian Society of China, was given by Mr. Yang T'cheng Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Sunday afternoon, November 31. Dr. Chen outlined plans for the erection of a large Confucian temple at Sitangpailu, Peking. General Hsu Kuo-ching, former military governor of Nanking, spoke on the principles of Confucianism.

Among those who departed for America on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* on Saturday, November 29 were the following: B. A. Roberts of Ault & Wiborg



Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers, Exporters

Canned Meats, Fish, Fowl, Game, Fruits and Bakery Products

Beef-4 varieties
Mutton-2 varieties
Chicken-5 varieties
Duck-5 varieties
Pheasant-Boneless
Fish-12-varieties

Fruits-all varieties
Ginger-dried and syrup
Almond Powder with sugar
Preserves-all kinds
Bakery Products-Biscuits and Assorted cakes

Grand Prizes: Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco, U. S. A., Philippine Islands, Holland, Samarang; Nanyang, Sunkiang, Kiangsu, China; Italy and Japan.

Registered foreign veterinary and physician in charge of inspection and sanitation

Tai Foong Canned Goods Company, Ltd.

Established 1907. Head Office 514-15 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 2909. Factory on Ferry Rd., Tel. W. 308 Mfg. Dir. Wong Pat Yue. Manager of Works, L. S. Chuck, M. E.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Company; T. A. Burns of the Wah Chang Trading Corp. and Mrs. Burns; E. J. Hazen and F. Hazen of the J. C. Whitney Co.; H. S. Honigsberg and Mrs. Honigsberg; J. S. Spunt and Mrs. Spunt; R. W. Gregg of Andersen, Meyer & Co. and Mrs. Gregg; and Miss Bessie Jouravel.

H. Toa, who for several years has been manager of the Bank of Communications at Shanghai, has been transferred to Peking where he becomes manager of the same institution. Y. M. Chien, who has been acting as Sub-Manager of the bank in Shanghai, has been promoted to Acting Manager. In an official notice issued on December 2 by the Shanghai office of the bank, all documents of the Bank of Communications at Shanghai are to be signed henceforth by Y. M. Chien and Wong Tze Soong.

The following notice has been sent out by the local steamship offices in regard to rates on the Trans-Pacific lines: "Instructions have been received from head offices of trans-Pacific lines to the effect that in ticketing through business from China ports to America, in no case shall the number of Mexican dollars collected be less than the tariff gold amount of the fare. That is to say, the minimum amount in Mexican dollars, Shanghai to America, for first class ticket, will be $288—corresponding to the gold dollar quotation."

General Gaida, former commander-in-chief of the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia, whose previous brilliant and heroic services have culminated in his deportation on account of the disastrous insurrection, which he is alleged to have attempted to instigate in Vladivostok, arrived in Shanghai Tuesday morning, with his staff. General Gaida was met on his arrival by Mr. Max Engel, delegate for Czecho-Slovakia, and Mr. S. C. Chen, secretary to the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. During his stay in Shanghai, the General with Colonel Gusarek, one of his staff officers, will reside at the Palace Hotel.

The American Chamber of Commerce of China has appointed a special committee composed of the following persons for the purpose of making a special study of the problem of a Trade Mark and Copyright Law in China: S. Fessenden, Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose; W. S. Fleming, Fleming, Davies and Bryan; Carl Crow, Chun Mei News Agency and A. G. Loehr, U. S. Consulate. The Committee is now conferring with the various American firms in Shanghai and is attempting to formulate a definite proposal which will be submitted through the Chamber of Commerce and American Diplomatic channels to the Chinese Government at Peking.

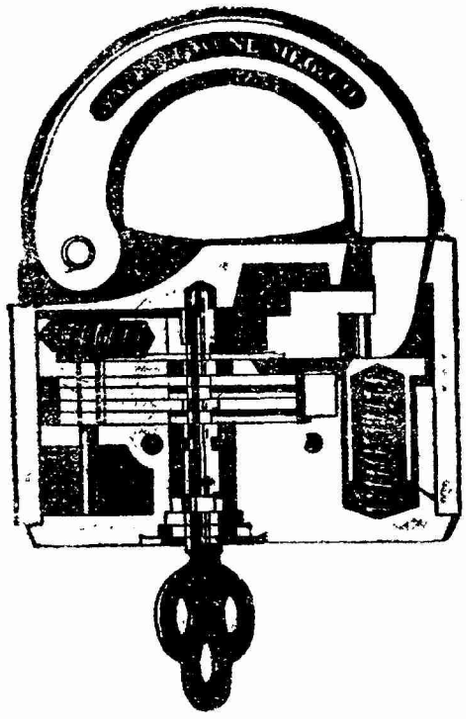
H. H. Kung, M. A., President of Ming Yen College, Shansi, delivered a lecture on November 22, before the World's Chinese Students Federation of Shanghai on the subject, "The Political Reforms of Shansi and Tuchun Yen Hsi-shan." He stated that Governor Yen had gained renown for six chief reasons: his campaign against opium smoking, foot-binding, and cue wearing; irrigation, mulberry tree planting and afforestation; establishment of free schools for all boys from 8 to 14 years of age and establishment of night schools for workers; introduction of the phonetic (simplified) characters for the learning of Chinese script; establishment of preparatory schools to prepare students for educations abroad; the teaching of a code of morals which he religiously practices himself.

The Reason

For Yale Security

Not what you **see** but what is **concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near **perfect** as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just **one** key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one **key** and **no other.**



In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

Look for the

YALE

Trade Mark

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road Shanghai

11-037

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai,
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel
in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each
with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception
rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI
STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

A new Japanese newspaper, The North China Standard, issued its first edition at Peking on Monday. The typographical make-up is similar to the Japan Advertiser of Tokyo. An article in the issue by Koo Hung-ming on " The Standard of Fairness " forms the basis of the leading editorial articles which contend that Japan is a victim of misrepresentation, which needs correction, and asks for an unbiased, hearing and a fair field, without favor.

Mr. Robert Dollar, head of the Robert Dollar Company and pioneer American shipper in the Far East, sailed on November 27 from Vancouver for Shanghai on the Empress of Russia, according to information received here. Mr. Dollar, who is making a tour of inspection through the Far East in the interest of his company, will remain in Shanghai several weeks as the guest of his son, J. Harold Dollar.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation

The time of the year has again arrived when the people of the United States are accustomed to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for blessings which He has conferred upon our country during the twelve months that have passed.

A year ago, our people poured out their hearts in praise and thanksgiving that through Divine aid the right was victorious and peace had come to the nations which had so courageously struggled in defense of human liberty and justice. Now that the stern task is ended and the fruits of achievement are ours we look forward with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace.

But to attain the consummation of the great work to which the American people devoted their manhood and the vast resources of their country they should, as they give thanks to God, reconsecrate themselves to those principles of right which triumphed through His Merciful Goodness. Our gratitude can find no more perfect expression than to bulwark with loyalty and patriotism those principles for which the free peoples of the earth fought and died during the past years. We have had much to make us thankful in spite of the confusion in our economic life resulting from the war. We have prospered; our harvests have been opulent and out of our abundance we have been able to render succor to less favored nations; our democracy remains unshaken in a world torn with political and social unrest; our traditional ideals are still our guides in the path of progress and civilisation and the great blessings vouchsafed to us, for which we devoutly give thanks, should arouse us to a further sense of our duty to ourselves and to mankind to see to it that nothing that we may do shall mar the completeness of the victory which we helped to win.

No selfish purpose animated us in becoming participants in the world war, and with a life spirit of unselfishness we should strive to aid by our example and by our co-operation in realising the enduring welfare of all the people and in bringing into being a world ruled by friendship and good will.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November next, for observance as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by my countrymen; inviting them to cease on that day from their ordinary tasks and to unite in their homes and in their several places of worship in ascribing praise and national thanksgiving to God, the Author of all blessings and the Master of our destinies.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this fifth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-fourth.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON
By the President.
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Thanksgiving Day in Shanghai

The American national Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the American community of Shanghai last Thursday with services at the Union Church, a football game between Shanghai and the Navy, and a supper dance given by the Glee Club of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, at the Astor House Hotel and other special dinners and dances.

The services held at the Union Church were largely attended, the American Company, S. V. C., the Navy men in port and the American Boy Scouts attending in uniform. Places of honor were reserved for the consular body. The address of the day was given by M. T. Stauffer of the China Continuation Committee. Miss Mary McConnel and J. Edmund Good gave vocal solos.

The Koster Company

12 Nanking Road, Tel. Central—1122

SHANGHAI

Foreign Managers

for the

California Barrel Company

San Francisco, U. S. A.

Barrels and Cooperage Equipment
Oil Mill Equipment

SAN FRANCISCO — **NEW YORK**

Manila — **Soerabaya**

The Shanghai eleven, composed of former college players residing in the city, defeated the aggregation of the Navy, the combined teams of the U.S.S. Wilmington and Elcano, 6 to 0 in a closely played game at the Race Course. Open football was used largely for the gains, the only score coming after a successful forward pass, Neprud at end sprinting sixty yards for the touchdown. The line-up follows:

Shanghai		Navy
Claire	le	Sutter
Giauque	lt	White
Kline	lg	Johnson
Bradley	c	Carlander
Ashley	rg	Welty
Chathom	rt	Maxwell
Neprud	re	Cheslock
Cooper	qb	Keeton
Wilhoit	lhb	Bailey
Marsden	fb	Colander
Rodger	rhb	Wall

Substitutions: Shanghai, Gold for Ashley; Navy, Wall for Keeton, Mosher for Wall, Keeton for Wall, Wall for Mosher. Officials: Referee, J. E. Doyle, Maine; Umpire, R. C. Clack, Grinnell; Field Judge, E. D. Verink, Cole; Head linesman, Lieut. Courtenay, Annapolis. Time of game, 1 hour, 18 minutes.

The American Service Club of China

At a dinner and smoker held at the American Club, Shanghai, Friday night, November 28, twenty-five former service men of the United States Army and Navy, who served during the recent European War, organized the American Service Club of China.

Major Arthur Bassett, Judge Advocates Dept., former military attache at the Legation in Peking, was elected post commander of the organization. Other officers elected were: Don D. Patterson, lieut. commander; H. E. Marsden, post adjutant; R. W. French, post quartermaster. A membership committee headed by G. H. Christian, a constitution committee headed by William S. A. Pott and an entertainment committee headed by H. E. Marsden, were also elected.

Plans for affiiliation with the American Legion, the national organization of former European War service men in the United States, were made and the post adjutant instructed to make application to the national officers in New York. The American Legion was originated in Paris at the instance of the Stars and Stripes, the daily newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, and the organization perfected at a national convention in the United States held in June, 1919.

The Service Club will hold monthly tiffin meetings on the first Monday in each month. The first tiffin will be on December 8 at the Carlton Cafe.

The Shanghai organization plans to include all eligible former service men now located in China in its membership and such men are asked to correspond with the Post Adjutant, H. E. Marsden, Standard Oil Company, Shanghai. The service club will also offer its membership to new men coming out from the United States who are eligible and assist them in getting acquainted with Shanghai and China, and attempt

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

to entertain officers and men of the Army and Navy on leave in Shanghai.

The American School Fund

Subscriptions received during the past week:

AMERICAN FIRMS

	Tls.
Far Eastern Review	100.

MISSIONARIES

	$
Rev. & Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott	20.
Miss Lilia Judson Tuttle	10.
	30.

SUMMARY:

	Taels	Mex. $	Gold $
Previously reported	57,167.16	11,748.81	200.00
Subscriptions received:			
American Firms	100.00		
Missionaries		30.00	
Correction of one subscription from Tls. to Mex. Dollars	(200.00)	200.00	
Correction of one subscription from Tls. 10. to Tls. 120	110.00		
Total	57,177.16	12,978.81	200.00

GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.).....$90,400.

WE MUST HAVE TAELS..... 150,000.

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE, either to the Secretary at 113 Avenue Edward VII, or the Treasurer at 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Foochow Incident

The Chinese Government at Peking on Thursday, November 27 presented the following Note to the Japanese Legation at Peking as a result of the "Foochow Incident:"

1.—The removal of the Japanese Consul at Foochow.

2.—The payment of an adequate indemnity for the loss of Chinese lives in the Foochow fracas also the payment of the medical expenses incurred for the Chinese wounded.

3.—Adequate punishment of the Japanese ringleader responsible for the attacks on Chinese.

4.—That the Japanese Consul at Foochow should apologise to the Chinese authorities at Foochow.

Owing to the excitement that still prevails regarding the foregoing matter, it is difficult to obtain definite information, but it is now pretty well established that it was a direct result of the boycott against Japanese goods. Recently when the Japanese celebrated the birthday of their emperor, they conducted a celebration and parade in Foochow that was particularly obnoxious

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office: 25 Broad Street, New York

Japan Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

China Branches
Peking, Tientsin, Hankow

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies. Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies, Paper, Pulp & Paper Maker's Supplies.

SUNDRY LINES

CARBORUNDUM CO.—Abrasive Compounds,
WALTHAM WATCH CO.—Watches & Clocks
EDW. R. LADEW CO.—Leather Belting
SCOTT & BOWNE—Scott's Emulsion
H.K. MULFORD & CO.—Biologicals & Pharmaceuticals
GEO. H. MORRILL CO.—Printing Inks, Carbon Black
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.—Store and Office Systems
AMERICAN STERILIZER CO.—Sterilisers & Disinfectors
MACEY & Co.—Steel Office Equipment
BURKE & JAMES—Rexo Cameras & Photo-Supplies
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.—Pressboard & Insulating Paper
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CO.—Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
D. MOORE & CO.—Hot Blast Stoves
NICHOLAS POWER CO.—Motion Picture Projectors
NORTH AMERICAN DYE CORPORATION—Sunset Soap Dyes
DAVIS & GECK—Surgical Ligatures and Sutures
MOW SUNG BRAND—Specialties
GILLETTE MFG. CO.—Metal Water bottles-Fountain Syringe
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO.—Marengo Brand Sugar of Milk
WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO.—Household Refrigerators
EXCELSIOR MOTORCYCLE CO.—Motorcycles and Side Cars
RECTOR CHEMICAL CO.—"Procaine," a local anaesthetic
THOMAS A. EDISON, INC.—"Ediphone," Office Dictating Machines
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.—Pencils, Colored Crayons, Erasing Rubbers, Pen holders.

BUILDING MATERIALS

TRUSCON STEEL CO.	TRUSCON LABORATORIES	GENERAL
Reinforcing Steel	Water Proofing Paste	Glass
Pressed Steel	Masonry Paints	Hardware
Steel Lath	Steel Paints	Plumbing
Steel Sash		Heating

WEATHERPROOF COMPO BRAND ROOFING (SWASTIKA LABEL)

MACHINERY, MINING, ELECTRICAL, GENERAL

ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., BULLOCK ELECTRIC CO.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers. Flour Mill Engineer in Shanghai.

BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR CO.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material. From Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.

ENGELBURG HULLER CO.—Rice Machinery.

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.

INGERSOLL RAND CO.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Rivetting Hammers, Chippers, and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.

JEWELL EXPORT FILTER CO.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.

KERR TURBINE CO.—Steam Turbines.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO.—Elevators and Lifts.

RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.

STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING CO.—Telephones for all purposes.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.

UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K" and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.

WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.

PAPER MILLS—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all kinds. Paper Mill Maker and Engineer in Shanghai.

E.D. JONES & SONS CO.—Stock preparing Machinery for Paper Mills.

BAGLEY & SEWALL.—Paper Mill Machines & Accessories.

Let us do your PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

Telephone: C-108.

to the Chinese. On November 16, there was a fight between Chinese students and Japanese police, caused, according to reports, by some Chinese students interfering with a shipment of Japanese merchandise which had been sold by a Formosan (Japanese subject). The students had just left the Y. M. C. A. building and since they were out numbered by the Japanese, they fled to the building for protection, the building being American owned. The Japanese entered the building and in the fight some Chinese were killed and an American assistant secretary severely injured. In addition to this, one Chinese student was robbed of $1,000 which he had in his pocket to pay his passage to France as a student. The incident is aggravated by the general attitude of the Japanese in Fukien Province, since they claim this part of China as their sphere of influence, it being opposite the island of Formosa where "territorial propinquity" exists. The incident has served to further inflame the Chinese in all parts of the country. A parade of protest was held in Peking that was said to include 10,000 people. The Chinese students are agitating against the Japanese in all parts of the country, and coming on top of the Shantung matter may have serious consequences.

St. Luke's Hospital Organizes Safety First Club

St. Luke's Hospital of Shanghai has organized a "Safety First Club" for the physical examination of Chinese servants employed by foreigners in the city. In a communication sent out on December 1, it is pointed out that grave dangers exist through the employment of servants who may be diseased or as the circular states: "Nor do many laymen realize fully how many contageous diseases may be hidden behind a well-ironed white cast and trousers." According to the terms, any family having not more than four servants, by contributing $10 to the hospital may have the servants examined and a certificate issued. Where there are more than four servants, $2 is charged for each additional four. An additional fee of $3 is charged for the certificate showing the health condition of the servants. Plans are also being perfected whereby the native employes of foreign firms may also be examined for their health status. The circular points out the dangers to families resulting from the employment of tubercular amahs, cooks and other servants.

Chinese Marriage Customs

A discussion of marriage laws of the Provisional Code of the Republic of China and the confused state of marriage customs in China at the present time, owing to transition from the old to the new and old marriage customs, was the subject discussed by Mrs. Maurice Price, at the last meeting of the American College Club on Tuesday afternoon, November 25, at the home of Miss Mayling Soong, 30 Seymour Road, Shanghai. A large number of members and guests were present at the meeting and a short business meet-

Are you looking at China or only at your Compradore's Office?

THE manager of a potentially important foreign firm recently made the statement that he had lived in Shanghai for eight years and in that time had been outside of Shanghai but once and that was to take a trip to the United States. This man has little more information regarding real conditions in China than the ricsha coolie who pulls him back and forth from his office to his hotel. The entire business of the firm in question comes from its compradore and so long as it keeps up the manager is satisfied. He has never stopped to think what might happen if his compradore should resign and enter the employ of a competing firm. The only way to build a big business in China that will live and prosper is to make a serious study of China. China is a commodity market. China consumes a little of everything that the West produces and she consumes great quantities of certain articles that appeal to the Chinese people, or that the Chinese people may be taught to desire.

Up to the time **MILLARD'S REVIEW** was established early in 1917, many attempts had been made to establish a NATIONAL MAGAZINE in China—a publication in the English Language that would reach that great group of foreigners and English-reading Chinese who are scattered all over the interior parts of China and who are constantly working for the development of the country. These attempts had always resulted in failure chiefly for the reason that the management (like the business man noted above) had failed to visualize China—had failed to see the whole country in its almost unlimited possibilities. Since its first day of publication this **REVIEW** has had CHINA in mind, not Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, or Hankow, "North or South" but the best interests of the entire country.

This main idea combined with a liberal policy of optimism toward the future of China, and an almost unlimited amount of hard work and advertising has brought to this **REVIEW** in the short space of three years a NATIONAL CIRCULATION in China. Between 15,000 and 20,000 Chinese and foreigners read this journal every week. In addition to the actual readers of the **REVIEW,** practically every Chinese newspaper of consequence translates and reprints its leading articles. The Chinese and foreigners who subscribe for **MILLARD'S REVIEW** live in the following cities and provinces of China. Glance at this list and then at your map and you will realize just how well China is covered.

A NATIONAL CIRCULATION

Anhwei Province
Anking
Nanhsuchow
Hofei
Pengpu
Wuhu

Chekiang Prov.
Hangchow
Huchowfu
Kashan
Kashing
Kiangshan
Ningpo
Shaoshing
Tungyang
Wenchow
Zahkow

Chihli Province
Changli
Fantai
Chengchow
Hada
Kaichow
Kalgan
Paotingfu
Peitsiho
Peking
Shanhaikwan
Tangshan
Tientsin
Tunghsien

Fukien Province
Amoy
Chachang
Changchow
Diohongloh
Foochow
Futsing
Haitang
Hinghwafu
Kuliang
Mintseng
Niangkung
Santuao
Shaowu
Sienyu
Tingchow
Tingtao
Yengping

Honan Province
Chikungshan
Honanfu
Hsuchow
Kaifeng
Sinyeh
Suiping
Kwangshan

Honan Province
Juning
Shihsien
Sinyangchow
Yencheng
Yuchow

Hunan Province
Changsha
Changteh
Chenchow
Hengchowfu
Shenchow
Siangtan
Yiyang
Yochow
Yuhsien

Hupeh Province
Fancheng
Hankow
Wuchang
Hanyang
Ichang
Kingchowfu
Kingmen
Laohokow
Nanchanghsien
Shekow
Tayeh
Tsaoshih

Hupeh Province
Yunyang

Kansu Province
Chenyuan
Pingliang

Kiangsi Province
Kiukiang
Kuling
Nanchang
Nanfeng
Takutang

Kiangsu Province
Shanghai
Changchow
Chinkiang
Hsuchowfu
Kiangpu
Kiangyin
Kunshan
Liu-ho
Nanking
Soochow
Sungkiangfu
Taitsang
Tsingkiangpu
Tungchow
Wusih
Yangchow

Kwangsi Province
Wuchow

Kwangtung Prov.
Canton
Chaochowfu
Fatshan
Hsifung
Hongkong
Kachek
Kaying
Kiungchow
Linchow
Nodoa
Tah Hing
Ungkung
Yingtak
Pakhoi
Pingchow
Shonghong
Siulam
Swatow

Kweichow Prov.
Tungjen

Shansi Province
Fenchowfu

Shansi Province
Kwehwating
Paotowchen
Ping Ting Hsien
Taikuhsien
Taiyuenfu
Yuencheng

Shantung Prov.
Chefoo
Chowtsun
Ershilipu
Hwanghsien
Ichowfu
Pingtu
Taianfu
Tehchow
Tengchowfu
Tsinanfu
Tsiningchow
Tsingtao
Yangchiaokou

Shensi Province
Hanch'enghsien
Hoyang
Pehtungchen
Pucheng
Tungchowfu

Szechuan Prov.
Chengtu
Chungking
Sanati
Suining
Suifu
Tzechow
Wanhsien
Yachow

Yunnan Province
Szemao
Yunnanfu

Manchuria
Antung
Dairen
Harbin
Changchun
Kwangning
Moukden
Newchwang
Penchihu
Sin-yen

Korea
Chairyang
Syenchun
Taiku
Seoul
Unsankinko

The methods that have made this journal successful—hard work, optimism and advertising—are open to every business man in China. If you have a reputable business and are selling an honest product, you can increase your sales by advertising. This **REVIEW** offers an advertising medium that is NATIONAL in its scope. You can assist your compradore and enlarge the scope of your business by advertising in this **REVIEW.** Because of the fact that the **REVIEW** will not accept the advertising of questionable firms the advertising of reputable firms in its columns has an added value. The readers of the **REVIEW** respect its opinions and they have confidence in the merchandise advertised in its columns. Many firms report greater returns from their advertising in the **REVIEW** than from advertising in other publications claiming larger circulations. The subscription price for the **REVIEW** is $10 a year, Chinese currency, postage included. If you are not a reader of the **REVIEW** or are interested in advertising in its columns, please mail us a postal card at once and a representative will call.

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII

CANTON HANKOW SHANGHAI PEKING NEW YORK

What Does Your Mirror Say?

DOES your mirror reflect the charm of a perfect complexion, or does it tell all too plainly of the ill-effects worked by the vagaries of the weather?

YOUR MIRROR WILL REFLECT the loveliness of a clear skin—soft, smooth and fragrant—by the use of just a little POND'S, the *original* Vanishing Cream — applied regularly night and morning. POND'S is a sure protection that will prevent either time or weather stealing the youth and beauty from your face. POND'S imparts that delightful bloom of perfect skin health, so attractive and alluring, which it is the desire of every woman to possess. This is Miss Violet Vanbrugh's experience—why should it not be yours also. She writes :—

"I am delighted with POND'S VANISHING CREAM, it is so refreshing and pleasant for the skin."

"SO refreshing and pleasant"—that is the effect of POND'S. It is employed with perfect ease—no trouble whatever, just a little applied with finger tips night and morning and between engagements—no grease, no stickiness, no massage. It vanishes into the texture of the skin, and is visible only in the effect of a perfect complexion. Exquisitely perfumed with Jacqueminot Roses.

11-044

ing was held previous to the program. Mrs. Price stated that the old marriage customs took the following: (1) Forms of marriages; (2) Functionaries at a Chinese wedding; (3) Symbols and symbolism in Chinese wedding; (4). The genii of marriage; (5). The bride and her garments; (6). Documents and ceremonials of bethothal and wedding; (7). Polygamy; (8). Marriage laws of China; (9). Some comparisons of Chinese ideas of marriage with those of the Greeks and Romans and Ancient Germans. Mrs. Price also used some of the symbols used in the Chinese weddings and a set of betrothal and marriage documents was exhibited in connection with the address.

Annual Meeting, Y. W. C. A.

The opening meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association Finance Campaign was held at the Local Association building on Monday night. There was a good attendance of workers and a cheerful spirit of expectancy. Team meetings were held first, when each team made its own plans and took the names of possible contributors. Afterwards at a general meeting, Mrs. Yie, one of the staff, gave a very humorous speech on the wrong and right way of making finance calls. Miss Wei also spoke on the patriotic value of such work as the present campaign, both in training workers to raise money, and in training the the public to give. Afterward all the workers sat down together to a Chinese supper, varied with songs, "stunts" and a speech by Miss Ting, who was first Chinese secretary in the whole of China. The Woman Returned Students Club has undertaken one of the teams, as a piece of co-operation, and expects to do well. There is also a girls team composed of girls from the three newly founded girls clubs. Altogether there about eighty Chinese and twenty-five foreign women at work. The annual luncheon to Chinese and foreign friends was held on Wednesday and proved very successful. Miss Coppock, National General Secretary, presided and Mrs. V. P. Chen, Acting Vice President of the Local Young Womens Christian Association, welcomed the guests in a charming little speech. The work of the Young Women's Christian Association in China was well presented by Miss T. B. Wei, speaking in Chinese, and Miss Grace Yang, speaking in English. The rest of the program included a two-part song beautifully given by a small choir and an exhibition given by the girls of the National Training School of Physical Education.

American Woman's Club Notes

A musical program, arranged by the musical department, with numbers by Mrs. Rowland Hughes, Mrs. Arthur W. Allison, Mr. L. Burman, Mr. J. Edmund Good and Miss Mary McConnell, was given by the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday afternoon. A concert will be given by the organization at the Olympic Theater on the evening of December 12 for the benefit of the social service work of the club, it was announced. A dance at the Town Hall for sailors of the U. S. men of war in port was also planned.

Women and Events

The first dinner dance of the year at the Columbia Club for members of that club and the American Club will be held Friday evening, December 5, 1919.

The enlisted men of the U. S. S. Wilmington have expressed their appreciation of the kindness of the American Woman's Club for their remembrance on Thanksgiving Day.

A The Dansant will be given Sunday afternoon, December 7, from 4:30 to 7:30 o'clock, at the Columbia Club by members of the club and the American Club. Kerry's orchestra will furnish the music.

"The Influence of the World War on Education" was the subject discussed by Miss Sophia Chang, principal of Shen Chou Girls School, at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on Saturday evening November 29.

Vocalists are being asked to assist in the production of the cantata, "The Story of Bethlehem," by Spence, which is to be given by the Music Committee of the American Song Service on December 21. Mr. C. D. Giauque is directing the production. Practise has been begun and the committee hopes to have a chorus of fifty persons in addition to the principals.

The annual Caledonian Ball was held on Friday evening, November 28, at the Town Hall, Shanghai. There were more than 800 persons present. The decorations were elaborate and shields of the 48 Scottish clans with coats of arms above them were hung about the walls. The band stand was decorated with shields of the twelve Scottish regiments. Evergreen and various colored electric rights were also used to decorate the hall.

A fourteen course Chinese feast, interspersed with Cantonese theater music, dancing, Shakespearean readings and monologues, was given by the American University Club of China at the former German Club, the Bund, Shanghai, Saturday night, November 30. More than 200 members and guests were present. The Cantonese musical program was given under the direction of Mr. N. Y. Chang, secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wadsworth Harris of the Universal Film Company gave a reading from Henry VII and other short selections. Mr. Otto Lederer, also a member of the film company party, gave several monologues. The dinner was the first public entertainment which has been given in the German Club since its closing during the war. Its use was made possible by Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, Shanghai.

Trade-Marks in China

ARTICLE 1.

BY R. T. BRYAN, JR.

What Constitutes a Valid Trade-Mark.

THE law of Trade-marks and unfair competition, although very well developed in England and America, is of recent origin. The first trade-mark case is reported to have been decided in 1590. There are many reports of this case some of which are not harmonious. It is probable that the report of Popham is substantially correct. "An action upon the case was brought into the common pleas by a clothier that whereas he had gained great reputation for his making of his cloth by reason of which he had great utterance to his great benefit and profit, and that he used to sell

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U. S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U. S. $3,054,000

Head Office: NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
HANKOW
HONGKONG
CANTON
MANCHURIA
HARBIN
INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON
JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE
JAVA
BATAVIA
SOERABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ONCE (BUENOS AIRES)
ROSARIO
BRAZIL
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO
CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO
URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
VENEZUELA
CARACAS
MARACAIBO
SIBERIA
VLADIVOSTOCK
ITALY
GENOA
PORTO RICO
SAN JUAN

CUBA
ARTEMISO
BAYAMO
CAIBARIEN
CAMAGUEY
CARDENAS
CIEGO DE AVILA
CIENFUEGOS
CRUCES
GUANTANAMO
HAVANA
MANZANILLO
MATANZAS
PINAR DEL RIO
PLACETAS
REMEDIOS
SAGUA LA GRANDE
SANTA CLARA
SANTIAGO
SANCTI SPIRITUS
UNION DE REYES
YAGUAJAY
COLOMBIA
MEDELLIN
RUSSIA
MOSCOW
PETROGRAD
SPAIN
MADRID
TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

11-045

MADE IN U. S. A.
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
Gillette—
Safety Razors

Send today for free Booklet
DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.
SHANGHAI, CHINA.
Please send Gillette Booklet to
Name .....
Address .....

his cloth whereby it should be known to be his cloth; and another clothier perceiving it used the same mark to his ill made cloth on purpose to deceive him, and it was resolved that the motion did well lie". The growth of the principle laid down in this case was very gradual for as late as 1742 we find Lord Hardwick saying that he "knew of no instance of restraining one trader from making use of the same mark with another". In spite, however, of the late start that this branch of the law had there are very few propositions relating to trade-marks that have not been decided by some common law court. The law of trade-marks and unfair competition in China is as yet in a very crude state, The few decisions that are on record have with a few exceptions been handed down by the local International Mixed Court. The fact that there are so many different nationals in China most of whom are subject to laws of their own particular governments makes the law of trade marks very difficult to ascertain. The purpose of this series of articles is to give the layman an idea of the law of trade-marks and its applicability to China. The space alloted will only allow the setting forth of the fundamental principles of this interesting branch of jurisprudence.

A trade-mark has been defined by Mr. Justice Clifford of the United States Supreme Court as follows: "A trade-mark may consist of a name, symbol, letter form or device, if adopted and used by a manufacturer or merchant in order to designate the goods he manufactures or sells, to distinguish the same from those manufactured or sold by another, to the end that the goods may be known in the market as his, and to enable him to secure such profits as result from his reputation or skill, industry, and fidelity." This definition has been universally accepted and may be considered as the leading one. This brings us to the point where we may consider what constitutes a valid trade-mark.

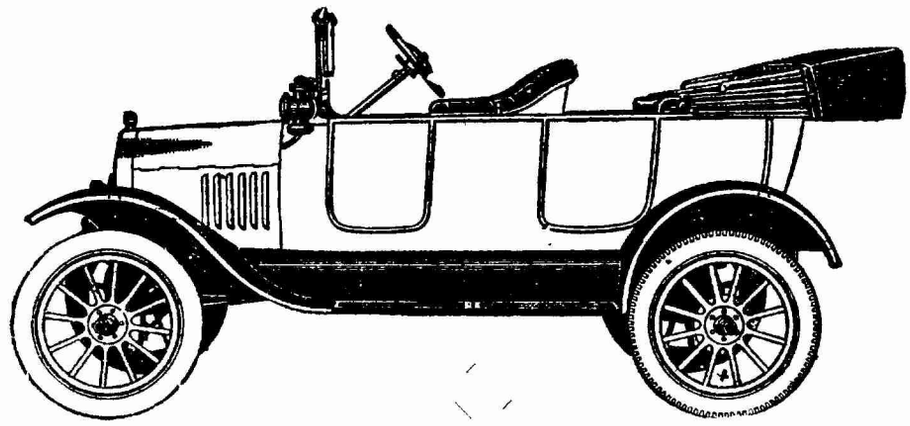
A Trade-Mark Must Be Truthful.

A trade-mark must be truthful for a dishonest label will invalidate. This rule is apparently simple, yet it has given rise to much discussion and some apparent conflicts in the decisions. Honest competition is the requirement of the chancellor, and he is just as ready to dismiss the bill of a complainant whose trade-mark is calculated to deceive the public into a belief that his goods are something other than they actually are, as he is to enjoin the defendant where he has infringed an honest trade-mark. The modern law of unfair trade is a perfect superstructure of ethical principles, founded upon the basis of ethics—honesty. In no class of cases is the rule that he who comes into a court of equity must do so with clean hands more rigidly applied. It is not material whether the words or symbols used as trade-mark contain the deceptive or untruthful statement. Indeed the dishonest matter is usually foreign to the mark itself, and contained in other matter used in advertising or describing the goods sold under the mark. A very interesting case on this point was where a distiller mixed nearly thirty-six per cent of other whiskies with his own brand, and sold the blend under a label formerly used upon whisky of his own distillation, with cautions to avoid imitations and asserting that the mixture was "bottled at the distillery warehouse and is warranted perfectly pure and unadulterated," an injunction was refused because of this misrepresentation. This decision, whose tendency is more far-reaching than that of Manhattan Medicine Co. v. Wood to which we will refer later, seems on the reading of the facts to impose a hardship on the owners of the mark, Jas. E. Pepper & Co. The interest of the complainant was derived under a contract with that firm giving him the entire control of their trade in bottled whisky. The proof showed that up to and including the year 1891 the Pepper Company bottled nothing under the gold trade label partially described above used by them but "Old Pepper" whisky distilled by them, but that after November, 1891, the demand for the distillery bottling became so great that they could not supply it with the output of their own distillery and therefore bought other whiskies shown to be more expensive, older and made by the same formula as their own, and blended these whiskies with their own, and bottled the resulting blend under the same label and trade-mark. Here, if ever, one would think equity would relax its rule, and as the public had not suffered by the complainant's acts, would continue to protect the trade-mark. But the learned court thus tersely applies the principles: Pepper offers as an excuse for bottling a mixture that the demand for his goods had so increased that he could not supply it with Pepper whisky. What was this demand for? Plainly for pure and unadulterated Pepper whisky, bottled at the distillery. If this could not be honestly supplied, then it could not be supplied at all in such a way as to keep the business within the protection of a court of equity. Relief is refused to Pepper and his privies because of his misrepresentations to the public. Thus is emphasized the statement of Mr. Justice Field that, "the protection of equity is extended to the owner of a trade-mark not only as a matter of justice to him, but to prevent imposition upon the public."

11-046

Ford

More Than Three Million Owners - A Guarantee Of Ford Satisfaction



THREE million and more Ford cars are giving daily exhibitions of motor car satisfaction in all parts of the known world — a service of motor cars par excellent.

WITH its vast capacity the Ford factory is unable to supply the demand of motorists. Which is the reason why Ford cars should be bought without delay — avoid dissapointment.

TAELS 700

SOLE AGENTS

The Hudford Garage

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LIMITED

Telephone, Central—322

89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

11-047

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies, of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

We import Paper and Solicit offers from Mills and Paper Merchants

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

In the case of Manhattan Medicine Company (United States Supreme Court) the language of whose opinion has been more often cited in support of the proposition under consideration than any other, the facts were as follows: The complainant derived all its trade rights in and to a proprietary medicine styled "Atwood's Genuine Physical Jaundice Bitters" from its original manufacturer, Moses Atwood, who lived at Georgetown, Massachusetts, and manufactured it there. The court says: "It is not honest to state that a medicine is manufactured by Moses Atwood, of Georgetown, Massachusetts, when it is manufactured by the Manhattan Medicine Company, in the city of New York." On these facts the protection of their mark was refused complainants. Following Manhattan Medicine Co. vs. Wood, the Court of Appeals of Maryland held where the label used by the manufacturers of Angostura Bitters did not disclose the death of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert, their originator, that the label was not truthful and its infringement would not be enjoined. And the same rule has been applied as against one continuing to use the name of a predecessor in business, whose label does not announce the change. The rule in this regard is held by McKenna, J., to be that "where a trade-mark is a mark of special qualities, due to superior material, processes, skill and care exercised by the originator thereof, an assignee of the business who continues to use labels which contain the false statement that the goods are being prepared by the originator is not entitled to equitable relief against an infringer.

In the case of Burkill & Sons, and The China Soap and Candle Factory vs. The Hengli Soap Factory (Shanghai Mixed Court) a different rule from the above was announced. In that case the plaintiffs brought an action to enjoin the defendants from manufacturing a soap having a beehive trade-mark on it which trade-mark was a substantial imitation of the plaintiff's mark. It seems that the soap had been formerly manufactured in England by Gossages and Sons who were the registered owners of the trade-mark in England. Burkill and Sons were the selling agents for the soap in China. When war was declared by Great Britain upon Germany the China Soap and Candle Factory who had been assigned the right to make the soap in question in China commenced to manufacture in China. No notice of the assignment or the making of the soap in China was given to the public. The court held that there was no fraud and deceit and granted an injunction.

A trade-mark which contains false representations as to the ingredients of the article will not be sustained by the courts. Mr. Hopkins who is a recognized authority on the subject of trade-marks says in his book on that subject. "In 1837 the English High Court of Chancery in Pidding vs. How, announced that it could not interfere in behalf of a plaintiff who had "thought fit to mix up that which may be true with that which is false" in his labels and advertisements. The Court of Appeals of New York in a similar case in 1848, by Gardiner, J., observed laconically, "The privilege of deceiving the public, even for their own benefit, is not a legitimate subject of commerce; and at all events, if the maxim that he who asks equity must come with pure hands is not altogether obsolete, the complainant has no right to invoke the extraordinary jurisdiction of a court of a chancery in favor of such a monopoly." Prior to this, an injunction was refused

where the mark in question was applied by the complainant to a "Quack" medicine. "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" the name of a cosmetic, being deceptive, its infringement by a defendant assuming the name "Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers" was not enjoined, although the same mark was held valid and the rule announced that "the public should be left to its own guardianship" in Fetridge v. Merchant. The rule announced in the latter case was followed in the case of Burkill and Sons and the China Soap and Candle Factory vs. The Hengli Soap Factory (Shanghai Mixed Court). In that case the words "Fragrant Honey Soap" was part of the plaintiffs trade-mark. The soap was neither fragrant nor contained honey. Mr. Grant Jones in writing the opinion of the court said: "A similar confusion of the non-essential with the essential parts of the mark is evident in the argument that the mark is deceptive inasmuch as the soap is not fragrant and is not made of honey. The defence is here relying on the old fundamental doctrine of equity that a man must come into Court with clean hands. When the owner of a trade-mark applies for an injunction to restrain the defendant from injuring his property by making false representations to the public, it is essential that the plaintiff should not, in his trade-mark or in the business connected with it, be himself guilty of any false or misleading representation; for if the plaintiff makes any material false statement in connexion with the property which he seeks to protect, he loses his right to claim the assistance of a Court of equity." Thus a trade-mark which contains false representations, so as to deceive the public, will not be protected in equity as a valid trade-mark and cannot be registered as such. But the words "fragrant" and "honey" are, as we have pointed out above, merely subsidiary matter, and amount to no more than "puffing" or possibly exaggerated statements as to the merits of the soap. The point is that the public no more expects soap to be made of beehives than it does of "sunlight" or "lifebuoys."

A Trademark Must Not Be a Geographical Term

Mr. Justice Strong has said: "It must be considered as a sound doctrine that no one can apply the name of a district or country to a well-known article of commerce, and obtain thereby such an exclusive right to the application as to prevent others inhabiting the district, or dealing in similar articles coming from the district, from truthfully using the same designation." In our further examination of the use of geographical names in trade, we will find that they are never properly sustained as technical trade-marks except where they are used by one who is the sole owner of the entire locality to which the name is applied. In such a case the geographical name has ceased to be generic, because one person has the sole and exclusive right of trade or manufacture in the locality.

Several very interesting cases have been decided by the United States Supreme Court in which this question was involved. In the case of D. and H. Canal Co. vs. Clark the plaintiff had been selling coal for some time that was mined in the Lackawana valley. Its coal had become widely known as Lackawana Coal and was sold all over the United States under that name. The defendant also owned a coal mine in the Lackawana valley the coal from which he sold under the name of Lackawana coal. The plaintiff

Chinese - American Company

General-Importers and Exporters

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Kobe—Boston—New York.

Cable Address—Chiam—all codes

REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA FOR

American Rolling Mill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Galvanized Sheets
Armco Iron Black Sheets
Armco Iron Enamelling Sheets
Armco Iron Polished Sheets
Armco Iron Blue Annealed Sheets
Armco Iron Tank Plates

California Corrugated Culvert Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

brought an action to restrain the defendant from using the word Lackawana for his coal. The evidence showed that the coal of the defendant was of the same quality as that of the plaintiff and that it came from the same district and could be truthfully called Lackawana coal. The court in dismissing the action said "No one can claim protection for the exclusive use of a trade-mark or trade name which would practically give him a monopoly in the sale of any goods other than those produced or made by himself. If he could, the public would be injured rather than protected, for competition would be destroyed. Nor can a generic name, or a name merely descriptive of an article of trade, of its qualities, ingredients, or characteristics, be employed as a trade-mark and the exclusive use of it be entitled to legal protection. As we said in the well considered case of Amoskeag Mfg. Co. v. Spear, supra, "the owner of an original trade-mark has an undoubted right to be protected in the "exclusive use of all the marks, forms, or symbols that were appropriated as designating the true origin or ownership of the article or fabric to which they are affixed; but he has no right to the exclusive use of any words, letters, figures, or symbols which have no relation to the origin or ownership of the goods, but are only meant to indicate their names or quality. He has no right to appropriate a sign or a symbol which from the nature of the fact it is used to signify, others may employ with equal truth and, therefore, have an equal right to employ for the same purpose."

Another well known case decided by the United States Supreme Court is the Elgin Watch case. In that case the plaintiff had for many years manufactured watches at Elgin, Illinois and had established a reputation for making good watches. The defendant also established a factory at Elgin, Illinois, and called its watches Elgin watches. The plaintiff brought an action against the defendant to restrain him from manufacturing or selling watches with the name Elgin on them. The court held that the name Elgin was a geographical name and that any one who made watches at Elgin could use the word Elgin. It is to be noticed, however, that one may be restrained from using a geographical term when the goods are not manufactured in that locality claimed as that constitutes a badge of fraud. The local mixed court in the case of the Nanyang Dispensary vs. The Nanyang Medical Company decided that the word Nanyang was a geographical term meaning southern part and accordingly not the subject of a trade name.

A Trade-Mark Must Not Be a Descriptive Or a Generic Term

"Descriptive words have always been understood to come within the category of generic terms; indeed, Mr. Browne in his treatise upon the subject has defined "generic names" to be "names merely descriptive of an article of trade, of its qualities, ingredients or characteristics." The United States Supreme Court has held that there can be no technical trade-mark right in words used to denote class, grade, style, quality, ingredients or characteristics."

The leading American case on this point is that of Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. vs. David (United States Supreme Court). In that case the plaintiff had used the letters A. C. A. on its ticking for some time. The defendant also commenced to use the same

letters on its ticking. In other respects its trade-mark was entirely different from that of the plaintiff. The court held that the letters were merely indicative of quality and were not the subject of a legal trade-mark. Another interesting case is what is known as the Tycoon case (United States Supreme Court). In that case the plaintiff had been using the word Tycoon on its tea. Tycoon is the name of a certain brand of tea and is indicative of its quality. The court refused to grant an injunction against one who was using the same name on his tea on the ground that it was descriptive.

A trade-mark may then be summed up as being a distinctive name, word, mark, emblem, design, symbol or device which is neither deceptive nor a geographical or descriptive term used in lawful commerce to indicate or authenticate the source from which has come, or through which has passed, the chattel upon or to which it is applied or affixed. A trade-mark which is a descriptive or geographical term may be protected in its secondary sense under the law of unfair competition, i. e., under the theory that no one will be permitted to pass his goods off as the goods of another. This, however, brings us to the next article in which we will discuss the applicability of the law of trade-marks and unfair competition to China.

Association of Chinese and American Engineers Formed at Peking

THE formation of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers on November 22 in Peking indicates the growth in the number of engineers in China who have received their training in American colleges and universities. Most of the important engineering positions in China today are held by American educated Chinese. T. C. Sun, Managing Director of the Chuchow-Chinchow Railway; T. C. Strong Yen, Managing Director of the Hupeh and Hunan Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway; Woo Tung-chao, first Engineer-in-chief of the Hankow-Szechwan Railway; K. Y. Kwang, former Engineer-in-chief of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway; Z. T. K. Woo, Engineer-in-chief of the Han Yang Iron Works; and Yang Pao-ling, member of the Chihli River Commission, are only a few of the great numbers, who hold degrees from the foremost universities and technical institutes in the United States. A number of American engineers are also occupying important engineering positions in China. Murray Sullivan is Acting Engineer-in-chief of the Chuchow-Chinchow Railway, Joseph Ripley is Engineer-in-chief of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, John R. Freeman is now visiting in China as Consulting Engineer to the American International Corporation to decide whether the Grand Canal improvement work should be undertaken. Frank H. Clark is a new adviser to the Ministry of Communications. All of these Americans are well known in their own land. It is only natural that Chinese and American engineering talents should organize into one engineering association. The chief object of the new organization is the advancement of engineering knowledge and practice, the maintaining of high professional standards and the fostering of a spirit of cooperation and fellowship among engineers. Among the promoters of the Association are: John R. Freeman, K. Y. Kwang, Joseph Ripley, Murray Sullivan and Yang Pao-ling. The officers are: K. Y. Kwang, President; Murray Sullivan, Vice-President; Mr. Yang, Secretary; and Thomas Sze, who is Technical Expert in the Ministry of Communications, Treasurer. Forty engineers signed the Constitution at the inaugural meeting held on November 22 in the Returned Students' Club in Peking. A board of directors will be elected soon.

If You Play Golf

You will like to see all the Latest NOVELTIES in Equipment. We can put in new Hickory shafts, grips etc.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

SHANGHAI

MONEY CANNOT BUY MORE

Its made a real hit and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand made, pure, in its original shade it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dress. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy any finer more pliable silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of dollars twenty per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Prices at the close today are nearly the same as those of last week. The sudden spurt at the latter end of the week was the result of the rise in Mid-Americans. This attracted fair offerings which the actual demand and nervous shorts were unable to absorb. The market at the moment is holding easy but the temper of the trade continues bearish and considerable uncertainty is felt as to the future trend of prices.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal,* produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. **All Codes Used**

11-052

Regarding the general outlook, the legitimate surroundings of the situation continue to point to the probability of lower prices. Spinners are still showing apathy and the recent strength in the "Silver" situation only tends to increase their conservatism and seems to induce a policy of procrastination which will be followed as long as the state of the world's Silver markets show an erractic aspect and it is difficult to predict whether natural conditions will be allowed to assert themselves in the distant future.

It would be unwise to disregard the effect of the strength of the months after Chinese New Year on the minds of the holders of the actual Cotton and on the actions of speculators. Although the immediate future appears more or less involved we continue to believe in lower prices for the near months.

Liverpool, November 20, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	40.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	16.50	„
Good Middling American, Spot	23.66	„
do Jan	22.56	„
do March	21.35	„

Market :—Easier.

New York, November 26, 1919

New York Market :—

Dec	37.50	Cents
Jan	36.18	„
Mar	34.15	„
Spot	39.45	„

Market :—Easier.

Bombay, November 25, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach .....Rps. 540 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi	Tls.	35.50
Tungchow	„	32.50
Shanghai	„	30.00
Shanghai M. Ginned	„	30.50
Ningpo	„	27.50

Tone of the Market :—Easier.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—There is very little demand and prices have declined Tls. 10.

Tussah Best	Tls.	510
Tussah Market Chops	„	470

China Steam Filatures :—A few small parcels of good grades have been bought for delivery April / May. Prices are irregular and advancing.

Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1250
Extra Chops	„	1200
Medium Chops	„	1150

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—A moderate demand continues, with a limited business. During the week a total of 300 Bales Best and Market Chops have been bought at an advance of Tls. 10.

Best Chops	Tls.	785
Market Chops	„	745

General :—A small business at higher prices. Mienchew Steam Filatures have been bought on the basis of Tls. 1000 for "Dragon Horse 1-2" and Tls 985 for Double Deer 1-2.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Official announcement has been made of the formation of the Yokohama Rubber Company, which is a combination of the B. F. Goodrich Company, manufactures of rubber products of Akron, Ohio, U. S. A., and the Yokohama Electric Wire Works, cable manufacturers. The capital stock totals Yen 2,500,000.

What is said to be the first shipment of Chinese coal to the American Continent was made in June, when 1,600 tons were shipped from Chinwangtao to Alaska, according to a recenr issue of Commerce Reports. The price of the coal was reported to be $7 a ton, f. o. b., Chinwangtao. and was bought by a canning plant at Bristol Bay, Alaska.

A vest pocket typewriter which will write in the script of any language, with a carriage moving in either direction, is now being exhibited and manufactured in the United States. For printing Turkish, Egyptain and Oriental script, according to the New York Commercial, reading from right to left, there is a special appliance which adjusts the carriage to move in that direction.

Extensive arrangements have been made for exporting British motion picture films all over the world, according to The Nation's Business, and it is predicted that in time the British film will become a serious competitor of the American productions. At present 75 percent of the films shown in England are imported from America.

The Tientsin licorice trade, which seemed to be thriving during 1917 and 1918, has ceased, according to information made public by the Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Mesopotamia, Turkey and South Russia sources of supply have recaptured the market, because the licorice produced there can be sold at a much cheaper price.

A new Sino-Japanese banking institution, to be known as the China and Southern Bank (Kwa-nan Kinko), has been established in Formosa for the purpose of financing enterprises in the Netherlands East Indies, the South Pacific and to carry on ordinary banking business in Formosa. The bank is said to be an off shoot of the Bank of Formosa. Announcements of the opening of branches in Canton, Amarang and Singapore have been made.

The formation of a motion picture company to make Chinese films for Chinese consumption was urged recently in Shanghai by Director-General McRae of the Universal Film Company of Los Angeles. Mr. McRae cited the development of the motion picture in the United States and the millions of dollars made out of the early five and ten-cent theaters. He stated the company should produce Chinese plays under the direction of a competent foreign expert and show them at a small cost to give wholesome amusement to a vast number of persons.

Frank Waterhouse and Company of Seattle, and the Skinner and Eddy Corporation of the same city, steamship operators, have announced the inauguration of trans-Pacific steamship services to the Far East. The Waterhouse Company will operate twenty Shipping Board steamers on a triangular service from Puget Sound to the Orient and Australia. Offices will be opened soon in Shanghai. The latter corporation will operate a two ship combined freight and passenger service between Seattle and the Orient with two new 16,000 ton boats.

The Low Cost of the Ro-San Toilet

Most people are surprised at the cost of the Ro-San Toilet. It gives you all the conveniences of an expensive sewage installation and at a cost of little more than a well built commode. The price is only Tls. 25, which includes all the fittings and equipment necessary for the ordinary installation.

The installation is as simple as setting up a stove. Anyone can do it. Persons living in the outports or at interior stations may order an installation and feel secure that they will have no difficulty about setting it up.

The only cost of upkeep is the chemical preparation. For the ordinary family this will cost about 50 cents a month, a very cheap price to pay for the comfort, cleanliness and insurance against infection which the Ro-San Toilet gives.

The Ro-San Toilet will be shipped to any point in China for Tls. 25 plus shipping charges. Send for descriptive circular.

Thos. W. Simmons & Company,

(SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA)

10 The Bund *Shanghai*

11-053

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Extensive improvements in the port facilities of Manila, including dredging to increase the anchorage depth to forty feet, the enlargement and extension of two of the Government piers, the erection of fuel oil storage tanks upon the port area, are to be made, according to a recent issue of Commerce Reports. The present marginal wharfage of 1,000 or more linear feet with cargo sheds will be increased during the next year. There is under consideration the construction of a new and modern dry dock at Manila to accomodate ships of 20,000 to 25,000 tons and between 600 and 700 feet in length.

Further steps in the Government's plans to aid American commerce with the Orient through the Departments of Commerce and State are proposed in the creation of two additional consul generals at large or consular inspectors, provided for in a bill which was in October before Congress, according to the San Francisco Journal of Commerce. A probability of four to five trade commissioners from the Department of Commerce in the Far East is also mentioned, two having already been assigned to China, one to be located at Peking taking the position of the Commercial Attache now on leave and the second to be located in Shanghai.

If the exports of foreign merchandise (that is, the reexports) from the United States continue until the end of the calendar year of 1919 at the rate shown for the first eight months, the total for the year will exceed $180,000,000 or more than four times their value in 1914, according to a recent report of the Division of Statistics of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The total re-shipped merchandise in the United States for the eight months ending September 1, 1919, totalled $121,314,499 as compared with a total for 1918, the entire year, of $101,213,108. An appreciable increase in freightage by American bottoms in this trade is also noticeable.

New Books and Publications

The American Senate and the League of Nations

American Guarantee of Conquered Empire in Africa and Asia? Speech of Hon. Medill McCormick in the Senate of the United States, August 20, 1919. Washington: 1919.

THE United States is asked, says Senator McCormick, "to assent to the wrong done China in Shantung" upon verbal assurance that presently the wrong will be undone. The Senator has no faith in such assurance. He bases his lack of faith upon relations between China and Japan over Korea. In this case Japan is no worse than other nations have been, but "during the course of the great war," he says, "Japan twice broke her solemn understanding with the United States and in deliberate secret violation of her other international engagements sought to reduce China to the state of vassalage in which Britain holds Egypt and into which she is drawing Persia."

The Senator proceeds to consider the cases of England and France, "Asiatic autocrats," and of Japan

"What is true of the British is true of the French and the Japanese dominion over subject peoples. They have brought material prosperity, but no democratic progress. Almost wherever you go, among those myriad millions in Asia and Africa you find sedition and rebellion. You would have found, even this year and last, imprisonment without trial and summary deportation of political agitators. You would have found, etc."

Now the Senator proceeds to a consideration of article 10 of the league covenant which was to be expected and his language is this. "Happily..... there is no longer any difference among Senators over the meaning of article 10 . . . . for each of the nations that subscribe to it the obligation is one of honor and unqualified. If the United States become a party to it, although our frontiers require no guarantors, although there are no possible enemies against whom we must summon help, America, the great reservoir of treasure and of man power, becomes the guarantor of all the frontiers of the world, including those of the far-flung autocracies of France and Britain."

We are now asked to agree to the spoiling of China. What, asks the Senator, shall we do when these Eastern peoples rise in revolt as they must do if this imperialism continues? If we agree to article 10, "our young men will go forth to defend cities of which they have never heard. In the high places of Asia, the snow will cover the frozen bodies of Americans perhaps now unborn, and American mothers—little girls today, mayhap, playing in the summer air about thei door-yards—will mourn their sons fallen in the desert wastes of Syria and Egypt."

The Senator builds up his case from the Shantung clause to a general attack upon imperial purposes and methods, growing fervid in his peroration. I have given his emotional appeal with his interpretation of the present and past history of Asia because the whole presents much food for thought and because we have in this speech a reflection of the way of looking at things that has moved the American Senate in its reported rejection of the peace treaty.

Upon the facts of the Senators speech I make no comment. Those who read these words are in a position to come to their own conclusions.

The best criticism of the Senator's reasoning is to point out that documents such as the covenant of the league may be looked upon as fixing relations and guaranteeing present conditions. A study of such a book as Beard's upon the economic conditions behind the constitution of the United States brings out the fact that criticisms like these not only could have been but actually were brought against that document. On the other hand, such documents may be looked upon as functioning in the world, being modified and changed to meet changing conditions. The constitution of the U. S. did not condemn slavery, but slavery has disappeared in America. The league covenant ought to be looked at as the historian and the student of political science looks at documents and not entirely as the legalist does. The fact that the American constitution is hard to change and that, since its adoption, it has been interpreted in a legalistic manner, may have something to do with the American objections to the league, covenant.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

HEAD OFFICE,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

This criticism is appended to the statement of the Senator's viewpoint, the main purpose has been to give that viewpoint without comment or indorsement, so that something be shown of the thought and feeling of the American Senate at this serious time in the history of America and of the world.

C. F. R.

St. John's University.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Ray. P. Cole, San Francisco; W. K. Kehrhahn; Miss Laidlow; F. W. McIntyre, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Loomis; R. McFalls, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Black; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Carter; C. K. Andrews, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wright; Capt. H. C. Stone, Local; C. C. Rock, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Kukland; P. M. Gaylar; H. R. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Ruthoon, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Tepper, Tientsin; Mrs. Acheson, Peking; Miss Innocent, Mr. and Mrs. Bunting, London; Mr. and Mrs. Branagar; Mr. and Mrs. Rendamos; Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenfeld, Local; Mr. and Mrs. B. Chishky, Vladivostock; C. Peckering, Tsinanfu; T. F. Kinnell, London.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. Grant, Nanking; L. Turner, Tientsin; K. Kono; Baron K. Okura; W. S. Bowman; J. F. Masser, Honkong; Mrs. J. F. Masser and daughter, Hongkong; Mrs. G. H. Edward and daughter; K. Moore, Los Angees; Major Krivacz, Vladivostock; Capt. Mabeek, Vladivostock; Lt. Sorm, Vladivostock; Capt. Mach, Vladivostock; Col. and Mrs. Husarek, Vladivostock; Gen. and Mrs. Gajda, Vladivostock; H. A. Cheyne, Glasgow; Miss M. Farr, New York; Capt. R. W. Hemphill, U. S. A.; S. G. Kirkland; H. Matherson, London; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bergholz, Canton; W. Lewishon, Newchwang; Mrs. Sonkin and child; G. H. Covers, Chefoo; J. Waddell, Shanghai; W. J B. Waite; McMinn; Mrs. J. F. Waddell; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Birdand and child; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bates; S. Casati, Wuhu; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Watson.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: A. A. Claxton, Nanking; Maj. W. A. Martin and son, Nanking; Miss Martin, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Black, Seattle; Ph. Diedericksen, Foochow; P. S. Shen, Foochow; M. Battegay, Tientsin; H. A. Wacker, Local; L. Goodman, Hankow; Mrs. J. Ipstein, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gilfillan, Los Angeles; D. H. Weckel, Hongkong; Ernest Brack, Kobe; H. W. Wier, U. S. A.; W. F. Connes, Ireland; F. G. Parker, Boston; Mrs. E. E. Redding, Kobe; H. Moat, Hongkong; Mrs. J. F. Messer, Hongkong; Miss B. Messer, Hongkong; J. Parsons; Capt. J. Oerais, Peking; G. Hammond, Peking; Mrs. C. M. Wilson; Miss H. M. Wilson; P. Golmb, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Fishberg, Harbin; Mrs. Fowler, Local; Mme. R. Dreyfres, France; C. M. Ross, Foochow; Sausse, London; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whiteley, New York; Lieut. Tions, Local; A. Galy, Peking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

November 28, 1919; Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.; amended plea in abatement.

" 28, " Cause No. 813; American Trading Company v. Klauber Trading Corportion; amended petition.

" 28, " Cause No. 890; In re Estate of John I. Sanger, deceased; petition.

December 1, 1919; Cause No. 891; Augustin v. Augustin; petition; summons.

" 3, " Cause No. 868; In re Last Will and Testament of William E. Crocker, deceased; petition; inventory; depositions; oath; letters testamentary.

" 3, " Cause No. 892; U. S. v. Moy Quong Poy; writ.

" 3, " Cause No. 893; U. S. v. Fuller; writ.

" 3, " Cause No. 894; U. S. v. Douglas; writ.

" 3, " Cause No. 895; U. S. v. Pothin; writ.

Judgments and Orders:

December 2, 1919; Cause No. 856; In re Last Will and Testament of Beatrice M. Murdock, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

" 3, " Cause No. 868; In re Last Will and Testament of William E. Crocker, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1919

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Silver in London at 73⅞d. spot and 72⅜d. for forward delivery shows a decline of 2¼d. and 1⅜d. respectively since our last circular was issued. Local rates remain unchanged at 7/4 T. T. but this gives little indication as to the true state of the market as business has been done as high as 8/7 T. T. for cash roughly 16d. above the parity of silver, at the close there are sellers at 8/5. Forward rates are easier, though 7/6 for March delivery is still obtainable.

Export paper becomes increasingly difficult to place.

The foregoing illustrates the tightness of the local money market and little relief can be expected until the arrival of bar silver, which will be coming forward in considerable quantities during the next three or four weeks.

Under the Pittman Act of 1918, the U. S. Treasury was authorised to melt and sell as bullion an amount not exceeding 350,000,000 standard silver dollars. The stock of these dollars on April 1, 1918 was 568,269,513 and on Oct. 1, 1919 was 308,145,759, a decrease of 260,123,754 which represents the dollars melted and sold to Great Britain for shipment to India. There remains a balance of 89,876,246 standard dollars which the Treasury can melt and dispose of, and in all probability a large portion (estimated at between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 of this amount will eventually find its way to this market.

It is reported that shipments of American silver dollars, melted down into bullion, and amounting roughly to 3,500,000 Ozs. are already on the way.

The New York/London rate has declined to 4.00. and the London/Paris rate to 39.88. London T/T on Germany is 172.

This local stock of Sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 18,162,000 is about 24½ lahks down, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $10,670,000 is $830,000 up.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thur. Nov. 27	Friday Nov. 28	Sat. Nov. 29	Mon. Dec. 1	Tues. Dec. 2	Wed. Dec. 3
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/11.640	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
D/Dfts. "	—	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼
4m/s "	—	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½
T/T India	331.540	326	314¼ nom	314¼ nom	326	326	326
T/T France	1,309.400	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
T/T N. Y.	144.080	149	149	149	149	149	149
T/T H'kong	66.230	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
T/T Japan	34.875	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
T/T Batavia	374.700	391½	390½	390½	379½	379½	379½
T/T Straits	33.955	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	7/3.440	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼
6m/s " "	7/4.330	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼
4m/s " D/P	—	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½
6m/s " "		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s Bills F. Crs., D/A, D/P	1,423.800	1545	1545	1545	1545	1545	1545
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	152.680	158	158	158	158	158	158
4m/s " Docs	—	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
Bullion.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
* **London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence	75.375	74	72⅝	72⅝	73⅛	73⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	156.80	152.20	148.60	144.60	139.60	143.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	111.10	111.10	111.10	111.10	111.10	111.10
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $ 100	76.157	76.0	75.9375	74.90	74.0	74.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	10%	10%	9%	7%	7%	7%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 39.88
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany	T/T 172
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5⅝%	New York on London	T/T 4.0
" "	4 m/s. 5⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/2¾
" "	6 m/s. 5⅞%	Hongkong on "	T/T 5/1½
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/5⅜